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KINHWA IS OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE ARMY IN SMASHING DRIVE

Chungking Forces Trapped and Destroyed Around Lanchi Strongholds

ENEMY LOSSES HEAVY

10,000 China Reds Encircled In Shansi Province Face Annihilation

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN CHEKIANG PROVINCE, May 28.—The Japanese troops completely occupied Kinhwa, Chekiang Province, at 7 a.m. today, having trapped and destroyed Chungking troops in the strongholds and natural fortresses around Kinhwa and Lanchi, it was announced by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to Central China at 10 a.m.

Enemy Losses Heavy

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN CHEKIANG, May 28.—Over 390 enemy war dead, including four officers, were left behind on the battlefield and 62 prisoners, inclusive of five officers, were taken by the Japanese Units which succeeded in reducing the enemy stronghold of Chiente, located southwest of Hangchow, on May 22.

Trophies of war seized by the Japanese were four light machine-guns, 69 rifles and other military equipment.

Kinhwa Loss Big Blow

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 28.—The occupation of Kinhwa, base of Chungking's guerilla activities in the regions south of the Yangtze River, by the Japanese Forces, has resulted in a complete frustration of Chungking's attempt to enlist continued assistance from the United States on the plea of offering the latter the area, centering on Kinhwa, Chucho, and Yuhshan, for air bases, according to commentators here.

On the other hand, pacification work will be all the more accelerated in Chekiang Province now that the Japanese Forces have assumed complete control of various principal strongholds on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, which links Hangchow, Haining, Shaohing and Kinhwa, the commentators declared.

Moreover, in the light of the fact that the Japanese occupied Kinhwa had been taking special role for relaying commodities of various items in the coastal areas to the interior of China, the commentators said, these goods for Chungking will naturally flow into the regions under Japanese occupation, thus striking a deadly blow to the remaining Chungking forces.

10,000 Chinese Reds Encircled

Domei

SHANSI FRONT, May 28.—Having encircled about 10,000 Chinese Communist troops in the southeastern part of Shansi Province, Japanese Army Units are closing in upon the enemy's main forces, taking position after position in the mountains, field dispatches indicated.

Japanese Units by May 24, dealt a crushing blow on the enemy's New Sixth Brigade, in a basin east of Foushan, accounting for 400 enemy dead, 80 prisoners and capturing 21 machine-guns and 184 rifles.

Other Japanese Units now are defeating stubborn Communist resistance in the mountains in the eastern part of Liaohsien.

Throughout the campaign, Japanese Army planes have been cooperating with the land forces by daily bombing and machine-gunning enemy positions.

PEACE PREVAILS IN TIMOR, SAYS GENERAL IMAMURA

Enemy Remnants in Mountains In Serious Plight Suffering From Malaria

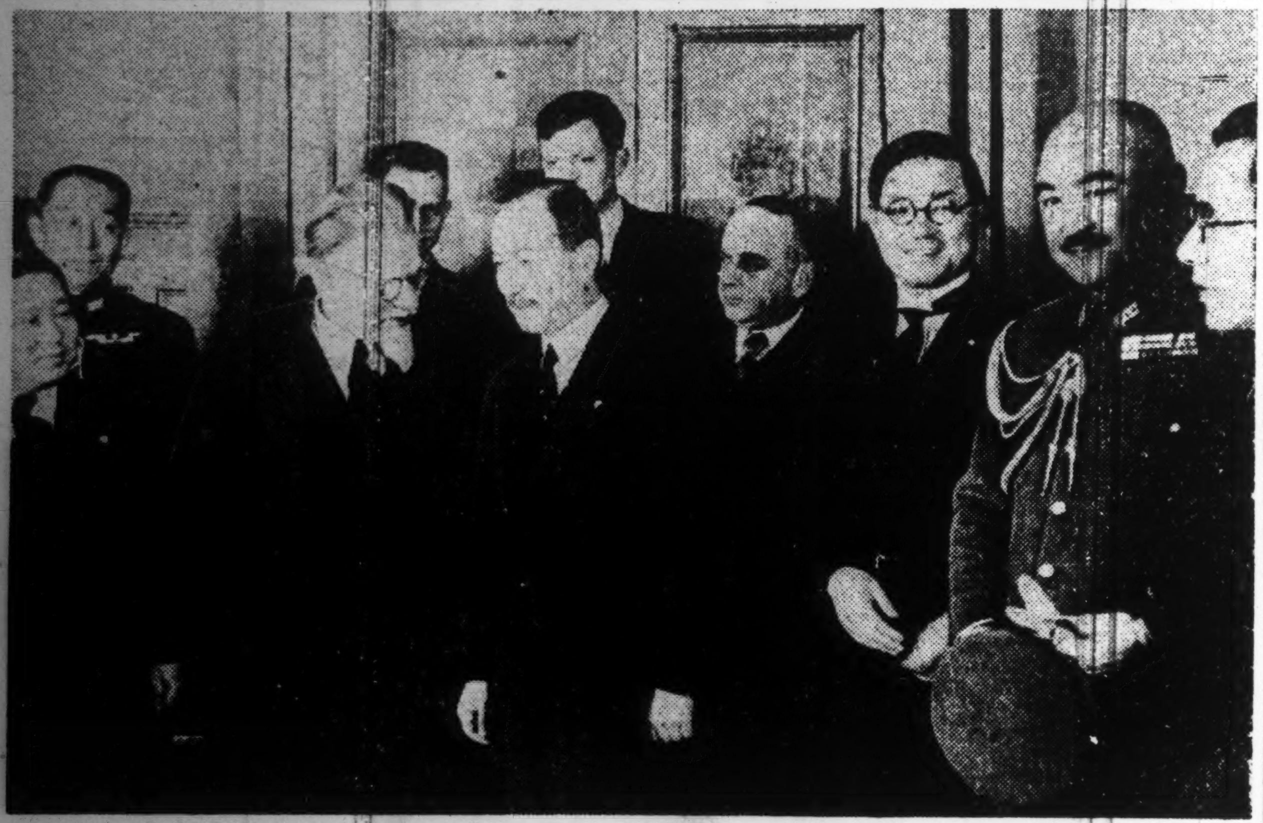
Domei

BATAVIA, May 25.—Peace and order are being well preserved in Timor and the inhabitants of the island are fully cooperating with the Japanese Forces, stated Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the East Indies, in a press interview on May 16. He returned here on May 13 after concluding an inspection tour of Timor and the Lesser Sunda Islands.

"Although small groups of enemy remnants fled into the mountainous region in Portuguese Timor, they are in serious difficulties due to the prevalence of malaria," Lieutenant-General Imamura said.

"Until the end of April, the island was subjected to enemy bombing raids. However, owing to the signal victory of the Japanese Navy in the Battle of the Coral Sea, air raids on the district will become more and more difficult hereafter."

After Ambassador Naotake Sato Presented Credentials



Souvenir photograph taken after Ambassador Naotake Sato presented his credentials on April 7 to Mikhail I. Kalinin, chairman of the Presidium, at the Kremlin shows Mr. Kalinin, second from left in front row talking to Mr. Sato. Third from right is Minister Morindo Morishima.

RED ARMY RETREAT EXPECTED BY REICH

Continued Silence of Allied Press on Kharkov Battle Held Significant

TIMOSHENKO SEEN TRAPPED

Anglo-U.S.-Soviet Hopes Blasted by Encirclement of 3 Armies

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 27.—The fact that the enemy reports about the battle of Kharkov are becoming evermore reserved, is regarded by the German press as a definite sign that the enemy propagandists are preparing for announcing sooner or later a "successful retreat" of Marshal Timoshenko's armies.

The enemy attempts at minimizing the importance of the battle of Kharkov will, however, have considerable influence on the impending Russian disaster, emphasizing that Timoshenko and his troops as well as enemy propaganda have been trapped.

The Berliner Boersenzeitung writes that the allusions, fostered by Moscow's allies, were indeed extraordinary ones and that it can be rightly presumed that the optimism of the enemy press in London and the United States since April actually reflected the knowledge of the responsible persons in Britain and America concerning the offensive plans of the Soviets.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declares that the conclusions which London circles are drawing from the battle of Kharkov and the arrival of an American mission in England are indeed interesting. We can imagine how the news about the encirclement of three Soviet armies South of Kharkov was received in the Allied camp where hopes for a successful issue of the battle of Kharkov had run high, the journal declares.

GERMANY TO REORGANIZE BOHEMIA, MORAVIA RULE

Certain Duties to Be Entrusted To Czech Administration—Youth Organ Formed

D.N.B.

PRAGUE, May 27.—The administration of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia will be reorganized within the next few months, following an order of the Fuehrer from May 7, 1942, it was announced by the German Vice-Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, Heydrich.

In the future, certain duties which hitherto had been in the hands of the German authorities will be entrusted to organs of the autonomous Czech administration.

Before press representatives, Mr. Heydrich stated that by this reorganization the Reich has placed considerable confidence in the autonomous administration. He explained that this measure was meant to create a basis for peaceful and creative work.

He added that the reorganization scheme had been drafted by him in collaboration with several members of the Government of the Protectorate.

Mr. Heydrich at the same time announced the introduction of a youth organization comprising of all boys and girls between 10 and 18 years.

Victory News Stirs People of Thailand; Kengtung Is Taken

Domei

BANGKOK, May 28.—Thailand was stirred with great joy as the news of the occupation of Kengtung, a key point in Shan State, Burma, by Thai troops was broadcast over a nationwide hook-up last night. Celebrating the victory of the Thai army, all houses in this city hoisted the flags of Japan and Thailand. The people are enthusiastic over cooperating with Japan for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

SHONAN COURTS OPENED BY NIPPON AUTHORITIES

Judicial Officials Will Respect Manners and Customs Of People

Domei

SHONAN CITY, May 28.—With permission of the Japanese military administration office in Malaya, the Shonan District Court, Shonan Public Procurators' Office and Shonan Prison were opened yesterday.

Meantime, the Shonan Supreme Court and Shonan Civil Affairs Court will be opened tomorrow, it was learned today.

Excepting for the ordinances to be issued by the Japanese military administrators, these courts will execute their duties based on the laws hitherto observed by the Shonan courts, it was learned.

In applying laws, the Shonan judicial authorities will respect the manners and customs of the inhabitants, it was learned.

CELEBRATION BY LAWYERS

50th Anniversary of Promulgation Of Legal Counsel Law Is Observed

The 50th anniversary of the promulgation of the Regulations implementing the Legal Counsel Law was celebrated at a dinner at the Ueno Seiyoken on Wednesday under the sponsorship of the Dai-Nippon Lawyers' Association. The function was attended by representatives of the lawyers from municipal and prefectural districts, according to Domei.

Chief Justice Takeshi Nagashima of the Supreme Court, Hiromasa Matsuzaka, Procurator-General of the same Court, many judges and public procurators were guests of honor.

Awards were made to 43 lawyers in recognition of their 50 years' service.

Contribution of ¥310,000 donated by the lawyers throughout Japan to buy an airplane, was presented to the Navy Ministry on Thursday.

BERLIN JAPANESE FETE

Observe Navy Day at Naval Attache's Residence

Domei

BERLIN, May 27.—On the occasion of the 37th commemoration of Japan's Navy Day, approximately 250 Japanese nationals in Germany, assembled at the Naval Attache's residence at 7 p.m. today and observed the Japanese Navy's triumph and prayed for the future successes of the Imperial Forces.

In honor of the occasion, the German Navy Band played the "Navy March" and the "Aikoku Koshin Kyoku" and greetings were exchanged between the two countries.

OLD FAPI SHUT OUT FROM CENTRAL CHINA

Government Decides Central Reserve Bank Note as Only Legal Tender

WHOLESALE EXCHANGE SET

Hostile Central Bank of China And Farmers' Bank of China Will Be Liquidated

Domei

NANKING, May 28.—With regard to wholesale exchange of the old and new fapi, soon to be effected in Central China, Chou Fo-hai, Finance Minister, in a statement issued here today, declared that the National Government of China has decided the Central Reserve Bank of China note as the only legal tender to be circulated in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Provinces, as well as the Nanking and Shanghai areas, where, he said, the use of the old fapi will be prohibited without the special permission of the Finance Minister.

However, the Government, judging from the present situation, has decided to permit general exchange of the old and new fapi in these areas, Mr. Chou said, adding, that measures as well as laws concerning the new move will be made public shortly.

This action has been taken to effect unification of currencies on the basis of the new fapi, which is considered the only efficient method to save the Chinese people from the adverse effect of the rapid decline of the old fapi, the Chinese Finance Minister declared.

In concluding, Mr. Chou expressed appreciation for Japan's continued assistance in regard to the new action.

Banks Will Be Closed

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 28.—In view of their obvious hostile character, the Central Bank of China and the Farmers' Bank of China in the International Settlement will be closed and liquidated, it was announced in a promulgation issued yesterday by the supreme commanders of the Japanese Army and Navy Forces in the Shanghai area.

Meantime, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications will be

(Continued on Page 2)

WARTIME ECONOMY ABSOLUTELY SOUND, SUZUKI TELLS DIET

Material Resources Available More Than Enough to Carry on Fight

REPLIES TO YAMAZAKI

Efforts Must Be Devoted How To Utilize Effectively Vast Resources

Basic factors under-lying Japan's productivity are solid, with material resources available more than enough to carry on the War of Greater East Asia on the present or even a broader scale, declared Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Cabinet Planning Board, in answering interpellations posed by Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, a leading member of the House of Representatives, pertaining to the present status and future outlook of the productive capacity of this country, at the general session of the Budget Committee on Thursday.

The foundations of the productivity of this country are sound and solid as explained by the Premier on the opening day, the Planning Board Chief asserted.

Continuing, he said, one of the essential factors conceivable as under-lying the absolute foundation of Japan's productive capacity is the dimension of the area under Japanese influence. This area, he went on, extends from the frigid to tropical zone, wherein are available vast agricultural, fishery, mineral resources and labor supply.

Strong Will-Power Seen

Moreover, there are science and technical knowledge which Japan has fostered and developed during the past many years, and also the will-power of the Japanese which constitutes the motive power to drive effectively all of these factors toward prosecution of the war, General Suzuki declared, adding that, when one thinks of these elements under-lying the economic strength of Japan he cannot but keenly feel how solid and strong is the productive capacity of this country.

The question henceforward, the Planning Board Chief continued, in brief, is how we should devote our wisdom to utilize effectively the vast resources we possess.

Recalling the past, General Suzuki said that the economy of Japan in the process of its development had hitherto relied largely upon Britain, the United States and various other nations. It has, therefore, been keenly felt since long ago that this country must establish self-sufficiency in economic necessities vital for national defense, particularly after those days immediately prior to and following the Manchurian Incident, he added.

"Under such circumstances," the Planning Board Chief said, "the Government, in 1938, formulated its four-year industrial plan with a view to remedying the economic weakness, as is well-known. However, no economic progress can be attained at a single jump. The first industrial plan was thus followed by several productivity expansion plans, which were carried out during the past four years, in order to secure vital national defense resources.

Japan Made Preparations

"However, disturbances recurred in succession in the international situation during the recent years, and considerable difficulties had to be encountered in acquiring goods and materials which this country needed. Despite the difficulties, Japan, by those days immediately preceeding the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, had acquired the econom[illegible] to

(Continued on Page 2)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

JAPANESE SUPERIORITY MUST BE OVERCOME, SAYS MELBOURNE ARGUS

LISBON, May 28.—Unless and until the Japanese superiority is overcome, the Allied forces will continue to suffer losses and still heavier losses, the Melbourne Argus pointed out today, adding that the Japanese airmen consistently harassing the Allied fliers have steel nerves and that they are concentrating some of the finest and most formidable aircraft in the world.

AUSTRALIANS UNEASY OVER NAVAL STRENGTH

STOCKHOLM, May 28.—Continuous defeat suffered by the Anglo-American nations, not to speak of the devastating outcome of the recent naval engagement fought at the very border of the Australian continent, is not in the least encouraging for the Australians, a Rome dispatch declared today.

MEAT PRICE SOARS IN AUSTRALIA

STOCKHOLM, May 28.—The retail price of meat in Victoria has gone up considerably due to the higher cost of live stock and to an increased demand from the civilian population and the Allied services, it was disclosed today.

80TH EXTRAORDINARY DIET ENDS TWO-DAY DISCUSSION, PASSING ALL VITAL BILLS

Tojo Asks Nation to Concentrate Energy On Creating Greater East Asia New Order

Premier General Hideki Tojo in answer to an interpellation by Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, an influential Diet member, at Thursday's general budgetary committee meeting laid emphasis on the construction of a new order of Greater East Asia.

The Premier's answer was substantially as follows:

"Construction of a new order of Greater East Asia is a very important affair. The Government is striving hard to attain the objective of the War of Greater East Asia and that of the completion of the new order construction. The Government hopes the whole nation will concentrate its energy toward realizing this objective. For this purpose, the Government has already established the Greater East Asia Council. The Council with the best minds is now steeped in drawing conclusions from various important questions connected with the construction of the new order. The Government then will translate them into practice to meet the situation in an appropriate manner.

"This forms the prerequisite to the policy of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. As regards this question, the Council will make a careful deliberation in accordance with results of the War of Greater East Asia. The Government will then determine a definite policy on the basis of advices of the Council. The underlying idea is to manifest the great ideals of Hakko Ichiu, universal concord, over the whole area of Greater East Asia. All countries and races in Greater East Asia must perfectly cooperate with one another to display their strength and ability to the fullest extent, thereby permanently securing the foundation of defense for Greater East Asia and fostering its growth and development. For this, all regions in Greater East Asia are required to display their traits in manpower and resources to the broadest extent and to strengthen and replenish the economic power of Greater East Asia as a whole.

"Another important affair is that economic strength of all the regions involved in the Sphere must be displayed on a comprehensive basis and through their cooperation and aid lay the foundation necessary for autonomous defensive strength. The third is that all inhabitants in the Co-Prosperity Sphere are bound to share their joy and hardships and to cooperate according to their conditions.

"All these points are very important. The Government is leading Greater East Asia on these policies. What are decided by the Government on the basis of advices made by the Greater East Asia Council are steadily being practised now."

PREMIER'S ADDRESS IMPRESSES BERLIN

Evening Papers in German Capital Play Up Speech On Front Page

REACTION IS FAVORABLE

Correspondents Show Keen Interest in Discussion at Wilhelmstrasse

Domei

BERLIN, May 27.—The administrative speech of Premier General Hideki Tojo, which was delivered at the 80th extraordinary session of the Japanese Diet, has been given widest prominence on the front pages of the evening editions of the local papers today, with full details given.

Meanwhile, at the regular press interview today at the Wilhelmstrasse, the Premier's speech became the main point of discussion, plainly indicating the keenest interest of correspondents of various nations over the speech.

Favorable reaction is now being noted among men of intelligence in Europe to the administrative speech of Premier Tojo, in which he tersely made clear the unflinching resolution of the Japanese Government, in cool and composed terms, to win out in the War of Greater East Asia.

Laying stress on the point that the Japanese Premier re-affirmed Japan's policy to intensify further the existing cooperative relations among the Axis Powers, well-informed quarters here declared that all the nations of the Axis have been greatly encouraged by the Japanese Premier's manifestation of his Government's firm determination to forge ahead toward the establishment of a new world order until Japan sees the complete downfall of the United States and Britain.

The Axis nations further have been highly impressed by the speech of Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo concerning the Indian issue, which has revealed definitely that the British Empire now facing a critical stage is nearing collapse, according to the same quarters.

Meanwhile, these quarters regard the Premier's speech as very suggestive, because he definitely declared Japan's preparedness to drive away the Anglo-American forces from India, while advising Australia to reconsider immediately its attitude toward Japan.

Furthermore, the emphasis of the Japanese Premier that the current war is by no account a racial warfare, thus blasting the various propaganda wilfully circulated by the Allied Powers, has produced good impression not only upon Germany, but upon whole Europe, the same quarters assured.

With reference to the Japanese-Soviet relations which is attracting the serious concern of the nations now battling against the Soviets in line with Germany, however no comment whatever was made by the German quarters.

INO ASSURES HOUSE FOOD ISSUE SECURE

Says Rice Supply and Demand Situation Better Than That Before War

AIDED BY WAR SUCCESSES

Minister, However, Warns Nation Against Relaxing Present Living Conditions

There need be no apprehension about Japan's food supply, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino said at Thursday's meeting of the general budgetary committee of the House of Representatives.

In the course of his answer to an interpellation put by Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, Mr. Ino asserted that the supply and demand condition of rice, the nation's staple food, at present is far better then that which prevailed before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Mr. Ino explained the present condition of the foodstuff problem in Japan, its prospects and agricultural issues following the securing of foodstuff resources in the southern regions. He said:

"Thanks to hard working efforts of agricultural villages for the last five years and cooperation of the people, the foodstuff condition of this country has been satisfactory thus far. This is a matter that makes us feel strong. Following the brilliant results of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan has been able to secure foreign rice earlier than expected. Its supply and demand condition at present is far better than that before the outbreak of the war. The result is that the Government now is able to distribute rice in an increasing amount to necessary quarters.

"However, it is hoped the people will not relax their living condition believing they are able to get much more foodstuffs from the southern regions. Of course, the Government is ever ready to guarantee the minimum limit of foodstuff necessary for the nation. Not only this, it is increasing supply of other nourishing foodstuffs. There is no uneasiness at all in the foodstuff problem, as the Government is fairly confident of securing necessary foodstuffs in the future.

"Maintenance of a fixed percentage of agricultural population and self-supply of key foodstuffs form the two basic agricultural policies of Japan. Even if Japan gets ample foods from the southern countries, the Government will not change its policies of maintaining and developing its own agricultural communities. Reliance of staple foods upon overseas countries must be avoided."

Tozaka, Hakodate Mayor

Ryosaku Tozaka, President of the Hakodate Municipal Assembly was unanimously elected Mayor of Hakodate by the nominating committee on Wednesday, replacing the present Mayor whose official term has recently expired, reports Domei.

Measures Approved in Record Breaking Time

M.P.'S COOPERATE

Only One Interpellator—Premier's Replies Give Full Satisfaction

CLOSING CEREMONY TODAY

The two-day extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet was at an end Thursday evening.

This morning the session will formally be closed in a ceremony held in the chamber of the House of Peers.

Everything went according to schedule in both Houses of the Diet.

If there was anything that caused pleasant surprise to the public it was in the manner in which the national legislators cooperated with the Government. They rose to the occasion in a thorough manner and their consideration of the measures with which they were presented by the Government was as swift-paced as even the most enthusiastic members of the new Diet structure which came with the formation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association might have got it into their heads that it would be.

Five Bills Considered

There were five bills before them when they assembled on Wednesday in a session called to consider measures remaining to be adopted by the Government before the nation can be sure that it is in a position when it can be certain of bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a completely victorious conclusion.

Two of the bills were legislative, the Industrial Equipment Management Corporation Revision Bill and the bill revising the laws concerning extension of credits to shipbuilders and redemption of losses sustained by them.

The others were appropriations bills. They were the first supplementary budget for the 1942-43 fiscal year, the bill concerning Treasury payments outside the budget, and the bill concerning the maintenance of the Greater East Asia Council.

The House of Representatives met in plenary session at 10:05 a.m. on Wednesday.

Uchigasaki in Chair

In the chair was Vice-Speaker Sakusaburo Uchigasaki.

Speaker Tadahiko Okada was absent at the Imperial Palace where he presented to the Throne the reply of the House acknowledging the Imperial Rescript with which the session was opened Wednesday morning.

Almost as soon as the House was called to order, the Vice-Speaker declared the session recessed pending the examination of the bills by the competent committees.

Presently the loud speaker announced that probably the recess would not be over before 1 p.m.

A shrewd eye quickly observed that the spectators, and for that matter the masses of people, had caught the sort of spirit with which the people of a nation wishing to fight to a finish the greatest war ever waged on earth must be shot through.

Here and there in the lobby were clusters of legislators discussing the situation.

The more prominent of the members were busy meeting requests for autographs.

Writes Inscription

Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioten, chairman of the House committee of the whole, associated with a number of patriotic organizations, who was one of the "recommended" candidates who were most powerfully supported at the polls in the April general election, was observed employing a Chinese brush on a piece of cloth spread on a table. He wrote the inscription to the effect that Japan, from which the sun rises, is the hope of a glorified humanity.

The piece of cloth was to be sewn into a flag to be carried at the head of a procession of young men about to join the Navy.

The officer, a distinguished authority on the Semitic question, whispered to a Domei reporter who had been watching him at work, as he finished writing, that the sentiment of his writing was exactly the sentiment of himself and his fellow thinkers.

The session was resumed at 1:20 p.m.

The two appropriations bills were brought up.

Kiroku Oguchi, chairman of the Budget Committee, reported on the result of the examination of the measures by his committee.

He told the House that his committee after a close scrutiny of the

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BATTLING U.S. FLEET RELATED BY FLIERS

Sinking of Enemy Aircraft Carriers in Coral Sea Very Dramatic

The deadly strife between Japanese warplanes and the American fleet, in the Battle of the Coral Sea on May 7 and 8, was minutely described by the crew members of a torpedo plane, a fighter and a bomber.

The accounts of these Imperial airmen, as dispatched by a member of the Navy Press Section from a certain base on May 26, follow:

Three members of the crew of a torpedo plane said:

"At the order to take off in search of the enemy fleet in the Coral Sea, which was issued by the commander on the morning of May 7, a large formation of Japanese warplanes left a certain aircraft carrier.

"For some hours, we sped through thick clouds in search of the enemy fleet, but we could not locate it. Then a storm broke out and we decided to return to our carrier.

"Just then we spotted many warships sailing to the north in two rows, led by an A-class cruiser followed by battleships and destroyers. The battleships seemed to be those of the California and North Carolina types. They were camouflaged with black and white paint.

"Instantly the Japanese warplanes dived to attack the fleet and released their air torpedoes. The enemy, in a frantic effort to ward off our daring attack, used every weapon available for the purpose, sending up a barrage of fire so severe that it defies description.

Direct Hit

"The Japanese torpedo planes took no notice of this solid screen of death and made one dive after another until one of the air torpedoes from our planes hit one of the vessels in a vital spot. It shuddered from bow to stern, then began to tilt to the left. We could clearly see the many seamen on deck slither into the sea.

"We continued our attack, and the enemy vessels were hit one by one. One of the destroyers muffled in flames was seen fleeing to the east. Another destroyer which was listing badly and emitting black smoke at the stern, was also on the run.

"The fleet's escort was now in utter confusion. We thought we would attack a capital ship but it had already been severely damaged and flames were rising from the deck. Instead, we turned our attack against an A-class cruiser.

"A huge column of flames and smoke rose from our latest prey. The torpedo we had released had found its mark in the powder magazine. The cruiser instantly tilted to the right and fire broke out.

"We could not stop the tears of gratitude from streaming down our cheeks."

A pilot of a fighting plane told as follows:

Dogfights Take Place

"When we arrived at the scene of battle on the morning of May 8, 80 enemy planes were already in the air ready to engage us in combat. The cruisers and destroyers had formed a protective ring around the two aircraft carriers.

"I felt the blood in my veins tingle at the thrilling sight. The Japanese and the enemy warplanes then engaged in deadly fights.

"I singled out an enemy plane and successfully attacked it with machine-gun fire. It met its ignominious end before it could fire a single shot. I could not help feeling pity for the incompetence of the enemy fighter.

"Then I was surprised to see a Japanese plane fly over ours. I thought that it had mistaken our plane for an enemy fighter. Then it flew to the rear of our plane. Turning back, I found that an enemy fighter was on our tail. I suddenly realized that the Japanese plane had flown over us to inform us of our danger.

"We lost no time in attacking the enemy which soon fell a victim to our superior tactics.

"Then we encountered another enemy plane, but it took to flight and headed for an aircraft carrier. We gave chase and machine-gunned it just as it was about to alight on the deck of the aircraft carrier. The enemy plane slithered across the deck and, unable to stop, crashed onto the bridge."

Two members of a bombing plane said:

Bombers in Action

"When our formation of bombers arrived at the theater of battle, the enemy fighting planes had already been annihilated by the crack Imperial fighters.

"The enemy vessels, however, instantly opened fire against us. The firing was so severe that the sky over the enemy fleet was thick with gun smoke.

"Defying the intense gunfire, the bombers effected dives from a height of some 100 meters, and released their bombs.

"Under our accurate bombing, the bridge of the Saratoga and all the planes on its deck were a mass of wreckage. Some 10 seamen on board the ship were blown into the sea by the force of bomb blasts.

"Meanwhile, smoke was seen rising from the aircraft carrier, Yorktown. A cruiser and a destroyer, which had been hit by air torpedoes were on the run, taking a zigzag course. Black smoke and blazing fire enveloped these vessels.

"Then one of them collided with the Yorktown that was on the point of sinking, and the two instantly sank.

"We relentlessly dropped bombs on the Saratoga which had already been driven to its end. One of the torpedo planes that followed our plane crashed headlong into the stern of an A-class cruiser. A deafening explosion was heard behind us.

"Our plane was tossed like a feather by the blast of the explosion. Black smoke muffled up the A-class cruiser and spouts of water rose high into the air."

Thai Troops Cooperate

As stressed by the Thai Premier and more recently by the Chief of the Thai Congratulation Mission, Thailand is exerting all efforts to cooperate with Japan, the leader in the Greater East Asia movement. Seen above is a group of young Thai soldiers who, true to their leaders' words, are actively cooperating with the Imperial Forces in the campaign to bring everlasting peace to the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Today's Press Comments

FRIDAY, May 29, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Tragedy of American Optimism

YOMIURI—The sinking of the American A-class cruiser of the Portland type and damage to a battleship of the North Carolina type and an A-class cruiser of the Louisville type, in addition to the already announced war results of the Battle of the Coral Sea, have been clarified by a supplementary communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters.

In spite of the fact that the American Navy has suffered an irreparable loss, the authorities there are concealing the true outcome from the public. President Roosevelt, however, has warned the American public to abstain from harboring unfounded optimism while Secretary of State Cordell Hull, has likewise issued a warning in this connection.

We are, of course, unable to surmise to what extent such optimism is being held by the American people, but one thing is certain. The American Navy, which sustained a crushing blow at Pearl Harbor on the outbreak of the war, has been dealt a death blow when it was cornered by the mighty Imperial Navy on the Coral Sea. To make things worse, the American shipping losses in the Atlantic, the Caribbean, in fact in every ocean, are steadily mounting so that the maritime transportation of that country is confronting a grave situation.

If the true light of the outcome of the Coral Sea battle is revealed to the public under such a condition, it is hardly possible, even among the Yankees, to give rise to such false optimism.

Whatever means the Government might take to hide the facts, the truth will always come out sooner or later. The utter despair and reaction of the American public which is bound to come when the people awaken themselves from the current illusion will undoubtedly prove the greatest blow to the Roosevelt administration.

Collapse of Fapi Notes

MIYAKO—The disposal of the old fapi notes by the National Government of Nanking is indeed a vital problem both from the political and economic points of view, and consequently, the Wang administration as well as the Japanese Government had been continuing serious deliberation from various angles.

However, the natural collapse of the fapi notes caused by a series of crushing reverses suffered by the Allied nations since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was indeed a pleasant and timely solution for this outstanding problem.

Since the fapi notes have lost all function as a legal currency, the Nanking Government has decided to dispense with the legality of the notes and to unify the Chinese currency to bank notes issued by the Central Reserve Bank of China. It is to be expected, therefore, that the extinction of the long pending problem of the old fapi notes will come about in the not distant future.

The decision this time reached by the Nanking Government to exchange the old fapi notes with those issued by the Central Reserve Bank of China at the ratio of two to one in three provinces of China is indeed deeply significant both politically and economically.

Such a decision would mean a great sacrifice to the Government as the natural extinction of the notes is inevitable, but this policy was nevertheless taken in order to spare the Chinese people of further misery. The Chinese people should consider this point and accord full cooperation to the National Government in all fields.

The War of Greater East Asia And China

ASAHI—The impression regarding the mutual relation of China and the southern regions under the present War of Greater East Asia as was announced by Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to the Nanking Government upon his return to Tokyo sometime ago, has nothing new in detail, but nevertheless, it is worthy of attention.

Mr. Shigemitsu was apprehensive over the possibility that the interest of the Japanese people since the outbreak of the war might be centered only on the southern regions. But, the Japanese Ambassador stated, he was greatly relieved to have discovered that contrary to his doubt, there is no change whatsoever in the fundamental policy of Japan toward China.

The object of the war is to shatter completely the aggressive policy of the Anglo-American nations and toward this end, it is necessary to win further decisive victories. But it is equally essential, on the other hand, to bear in mind the Axis Powers now and always. In this sense, it is hardly necessary to say that Manchoukuo and China must walk hand in hand with Japan in constructing a New Order in East Asia.

Such being the case, it is necessary for the Japanese to extend full cooperation to Ambassador Shigemitsu so that he may fulfill his weighty mission most satisfactorily.

Old Fapi Shut Out From Central China

(Continued From Page 1)

reorganized properly for the purpose of stabilizing the financial circles and will be reopened for business, it was also announced.

Concrete measures for the commencement of business of the two banks will be decided upon after arrangements with the National Government of China, the promulgation revealed.

Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japanese military authorities in this area seized the above-mentioned four banks in the International Settlement as Chungking interests, and an examination of the four banks was recently completed.

To Open Branch

Domei

CANTON, May 28.—With the positive advance of the Central Reserve Bank of China note expected in South China as a result of the abolition of the circulation of the old fapi as legal tender in South China, it is expected that the Central Reserve Bank of China will open a branch office in South China in the near future.

It is believed that the economic life of the South China population will be more stabilized with the advent of the Reserve Bank note as the one and only legalized currency in South China.

80TH DIET SESSION BROUGHT TO CLOSE

(Continued From Page 1)

measures had approved them without change.

Favorable Vote

A vote was taken, which showed that the whole House was in favor of the bills.

The three budgetary bills, carrying appropriations to effect the project for constructing an entire fleet of standard type merchant vessels then were tabled.

The chairman of the committee dealing with these measures, Fusanosuke Maeda, reported to the House that his committee had adopted the measures in the same form in which they had been introduced by the Government.

The measures were promptly put to a vote, and carried unanimously.

As soon as the Government bills passed the House, they were sent to the Upper House.

The Peers emulated the Lower House legislators in the zeal for speedy action on the measures.

Within a few hours from the time the bills were laid before them, the Peers passed them on, thus completing Diet action on them.

The Budget Committee of the Lower House met at 9:15 a.m.

Premier General Hideki Tojo and all Cabinet members were on hand.

Only One Interpellator

There was only one interpellator.

The sole interpellation was formulated by Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, permanent manager of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

He spoke for the organization which comprises practically all Lower House legislators.

The first part of his interpellation dealt with the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In effect, he asked for clarification of the basic principles of the Government's policy for establishing the Co-Prosperity Sphere, saying that the sphere must be such as will be overshadowed by the very great victories which have been scored by the Imperial Forces.

The reply was shaped by Premier Hideki Tojo.

The points in the Premier's answer were:

1. The successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the consummation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are the preoccupations of the Government.

2. The construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is a task to perform which all the resources of the nation must be mobilized. The Greater East Asia Council which will be functioning very shortly will make a comprehensive study of the question of how best to bring about the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

3. The Government is working to establish firmly the foundation of a sphere in which the nations and the races of Greater East Asia will be in their proper places and emulating one another in the enhancement of their common weal.

Reply Gives Satisfaction

Mr. Yamazaki declared himself completely satisfied with the Premier's answer.

He expressed hope that the Government would use special care in working out measures designed to insure a full display of the total power of the nation in the supreme task of constructing the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Premier was prompt to respond.

He told the interpellator that the Government could be counted on to do what it could in order to use in the most effective manner the concentrated power of the nation as revealed by the results of the general election last month.

He assured the interpellator in answer to another question from him that the Government will see that all persons in its service work much harder. He explained that when this state prevail the objective of the movement for reform of the administrative machinery will have been achieved.

Turning to the question of expanding industrial capacity and output, Mr. Yamazaki then asked the Government to enlighten him on certain phases of the vital question. He also asked about the Government's attitude in dealing with the food problem in the occupied southern areas.

The reply came from President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board.

Reassuring Statement

He told how the Government decided on the policy of going to war with America and Britain after it had convinced itself thoroughly that if the nation was grimly resolved an effective use of material resources at the command of the country would bring it through the war.

He revealed that the materials mobilization program for the current fiscal year was formulated to insure supplies of materials needed for an extended war effort. He made the reassuring statement that properly husbanded the resources of materials in Japan and in areas which have been brought under Japanese control would be enough to meet all the needs of the nation's fighting services and of the program of increasing productivity and maintaining the livelihood of the people.

Communications Minister Ken Terashima contributed a reply. He said that the Government is exerting efforts to secure enough of shipping to bring to Japan materials in the occupied southern areas.

When Mr. Yamasaki finished speaking, Kiroku Oguchi, Chairman of the Budget Committee, conveyed to Finance Minister Okinori Kaya the desire of the group for an explanation of the revenue side of the 1942-43 supplementary budget.

The Minister was prompt with his reply which was to the effect that the surplus revenue expected to result at the end of the current fiscal year will be enough to meet the expenditures.

There followed a debate in which Makie Koyanagi, speaking for the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, supported the measures.

The bills were put to a vote. The entire body approved them.

The session adjourned at 12:40 p.m.

At the meeting of the Committee for the planned shipbuilding bill held on May 28 at the House of Representatives, Communications Minister Ken Terashima explained the maritime transportation and shipbuilding conditions in Japan today.

At the time of the outbreak of the China Affair, the State owned steamers in Japan aggregated 4,000,000 tons and the wooden and other vessels, from 700,000 to 800,000 tons, the Communications Minister said, while those of Britain and America, at the time of the outbreak of the current war, were respectively 20,000,000 tons and about 15,000,000 tons.

Though there are disparities between the German and British announcements regarding the loss of shipping, it is believed that Britain lost approximately 10,000,000 tons and America, about 2,000,000 tons, so that the shortage of ship bottoms today is common throughout the world.

Since the country is in the midst of a war, the Vice-Admiral continued, it is hardly possible to reveal the number of ships to be constructed, but in order to ensure the materialization of the proposed plan, it is being contemplated to put into practice the policy currently submitted to the Diet session.

In building the ships, he declared, priority will be given hereafter to freighters which are needed most by the country, and moreover, a standard type will be stipulated so that a uniform type of ships can be constructed no matter where they are built, and in large quantities.

In order to preclude the possible delay in the delivery of various riggings, a plan has been outlined whereby these necessities will be ordered so that they may be completed in time. The shipbuilding cost today has gone up considerably while on the other hand, the freight rate has been restricted, the Communications Minister said, but appropriate measures have been taken to relieve any anxiety harbored by the ship owners.

With reference to the enterprise of the Industrial Equipment Corporation, Susumu Kanda, chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, stated that it is divided into two sections, namely, the positive and negative.

In connection with the first mentioned, Mr. Kanda said, negotiations are now under way for contracts for the operation of productive expansion factories while additional such factories are under construction.

On the other hand, he continued, the reclamation of scrap iron, or the negative side of the enterprise, is making a steady and satisfactory progress, and it is expected that at the present rate, half of the proposed reclamation quantity will be completed by the middle of June. All in all, Mr. Kanda concluded, the enterprise of the Corporation is being managed on the ideal basis.

Replying to an interpellation put forth by Jiro Hoshijima, Shigetsuta Hayashi, chief of the Third Section of the Armament Bureau of the Navy Ministry, declared that of the ships to be newly constructed, if those which were confiscated and those which are salvaged are taken into consideration, there is absolutely no fear of difficulties in Japan's maritime transportation.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Mr. Hayashi explained, the number of ships seized or salvaged in addition to those newly constructed has amounted to a considerable tonnage and is more than ample to replenish the tonnage lost by this country.

That is to say, he went on, the number of ships lost is less than five per cent of the total ship bottom of this country so that on the contrary, the current tonnage is even more than that which Japan had before the war.

The Anglo-American nations, it is believed, will resort to guerilla tactics by using their submarines, Mr. Hayashi stated, but as the shipbuilding is expected to see a rapid development and moreover, as the Imperial Navy will take adequate steps to protect the merchantmen, there is absolutely no apprehension insofar as the maritime transportation of this country is concerned.

Italian Submarine Attacks U.S. Cruiser Of Pensacola Class

Domei

ROME, May 27.—An Italian submarine, operating in the Atlantic Ocean and commanded by Lieutenant Gianfranco Gazzana, attacked at dawn on, May 23, a United States convoy and hit with two torpedos a 9,100-ton heavy cruiser of the Pensacola class, the High Command announced today. With the announcement following the report that an Italian submarine had sunk a United States battleship of the Maryland class off Brazil, the citizens of Rome are jubilant over the news.

WARTIME ECONOMY ABSOLUTELY SOUND

(Continued From Page 1)

allow the nation to rally for a fight against any enemy, if inevitable.

"When the material mobilization plan was drawn up for the fiscal year of 1941, Japan was in a position to avail itself of the natural resources within the Empire, Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China and Thailand as the latter two countries then joined the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. And with these resources, together with enormous reserves accumulated within the country, Japan had enough power to carry out successfully the war. Japan's economic aim thereafter has been fixed at the attainment of self-sufficiency by utilizing the resources under its possession.

"As soon as the War of Greater East Asia broke out, the Government immediately adopted measures to make use of the natural resources in the southern regions."

Reiterating the vastness of the resources available within the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere the President of the Planning Board declared that the resources in the area are more than enough to carry out Japan's war program, to replenish and further to expand its fighting strength.

With reference to the material mobilization plan for the current fiscal year, General Suzuki said that the Government has effectively been executing the scheme in order to utilize the available material resources within the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Nevertheless, he said, there exists a serious question concerning transportation facilities that connect different regions of the sphere.

Naturally, he went on, the present material mobilization plan, in the first place, calls for prompt, adequate supply of war materials, secondly, security of supplying power and production required for replenishment of war materials; thirdly, supply of materials absolutely necessary for the expansion of productivity, which is essential for the successful prosecution of protracted warfare; and fourthly stabilization of national livelihood.

He then added that the material mobilization plan would undergo momentary alterations along with the progress of the war.

In concluding his reply, the Planning Board Chief said that the basic principles guiding the operation of of the wartime economy are, firstly, to win a decisive victory in the war, and secondly, to maintain flexibility of the national defense to meet the situation no matter how long the war may be protracted.

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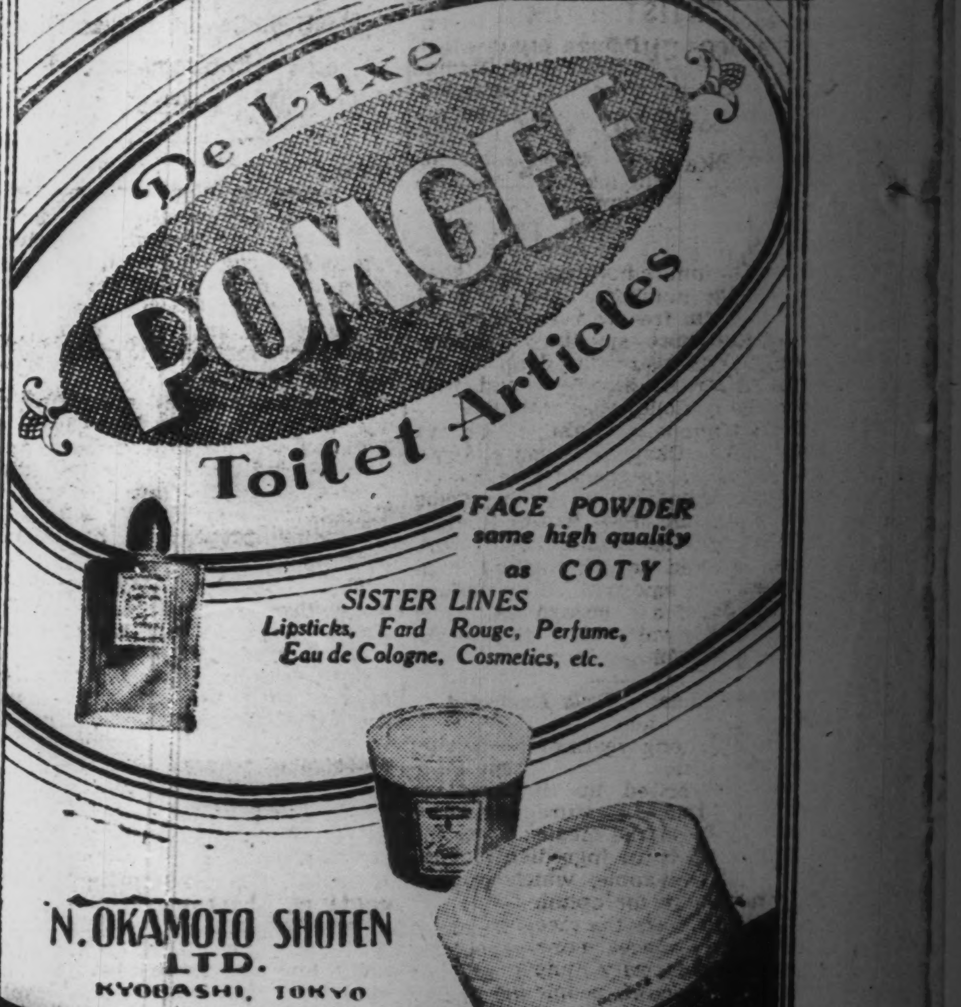

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MALAYAN RECOVERY FAST, SAYS MARQUIS

Adviser Tokugawa Gives Views On Situation at Taihoku On Way Here

"The Malays must be educated so as to become the 'Malays of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere,'" declared Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, Supreme Adviser to the Army Military Administration Department in Malaya, on his arrival at the Taihoku Airdrome at 5:30 p.m. on Tuesday on his way to Tokyo, reports Domei.

Marquis Tokugawa is scheduled to leave Taihoku early on Wednesday for the capital to report on the general administrative condition of Malaya and to consult with the authorities concerned.

"The entire territory of Malaya," he stated "is recovering with an amazing speed. The natives are heartily relying upon the Imperial Army. Peace and order is secure and almost all shops are open.

"The traffic facilities have not been completely restored yet. Some roads and bridges remain unrepaired. When these are reconstructed, the traffic will be resumed.

"Refineries and plants for the development of coal and iron ore are steadily being reconstructed. The refineries of zinc have been restorer earlier than had been expected.

"There is sufficient manpower in Malaya, but the trouble lies in the shortage of engineers and specialists to spur the reconstruction works.

"Institutes for the study of politics, culture, political economy and engineering are being planned to be established. It is expected that specialists in these subjects will be encouraged by these organizations.

"New Malaya must be built by a new idea, free from the British color. For that purpose, the Malays who had hitherto been the 'Malays of the British Colony' must be transformed by education to the 'Malays of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.'

"It will take many years before this aim is attained but we must not be hasty. We must strive to complete the enterprise slowly but steadily."

SCIENTIST FINDS REMEDY TO CURE OPIUM ADDICTS

Discovery by Dr. Murakami of Okayama College Already Proves Successful

Opium smokers said to reach a great number in the continent can now to freed of opium poisoning in the short space of several days, thanks to research work conducted by Dr. Sakae Murakami at the Okayama College of Medicine, reports a telephone message reaching here from Okayama City, according to Domei.

While working with the Tientsin Epidemic Prevention Research Institute as its chief, Dr. Murakami chanced to try on more than 20 opium smokers a proprietary medicine of a certain family in Matsue, which was sent to him by a friend of his in the city.

In several days after taking the medicine, it was discovered that the opium addicts recuperated from their long years of poisoning of the narcotic.

Surprised at the effect of the panacea, Dr. Murakami started the study on the medicine and discovered in it an ingredient contained in a thron-apple, which proved to be effective for opium poisoning.

To make the medicine play its role as a panacea more effectively in the Co-Prosperity Sphere where a great number of people are said to be suffering from opium poisoning, Dr. Murakami is continuing further research work from a pharmaceutical angle.

UNITY ADVOCATE HONORED

Rites Held For Dr. Nakamura Who Upheld Asia Collaboration

A gathering in memory of the late Dr. Yaroku Nakamura, who strongly advocated the necessity of uniting the peoples of Asia and who also participated in the Filipino independence movement 40 years ago, was held at the Uyeno Seiyoken at noon, May 25.

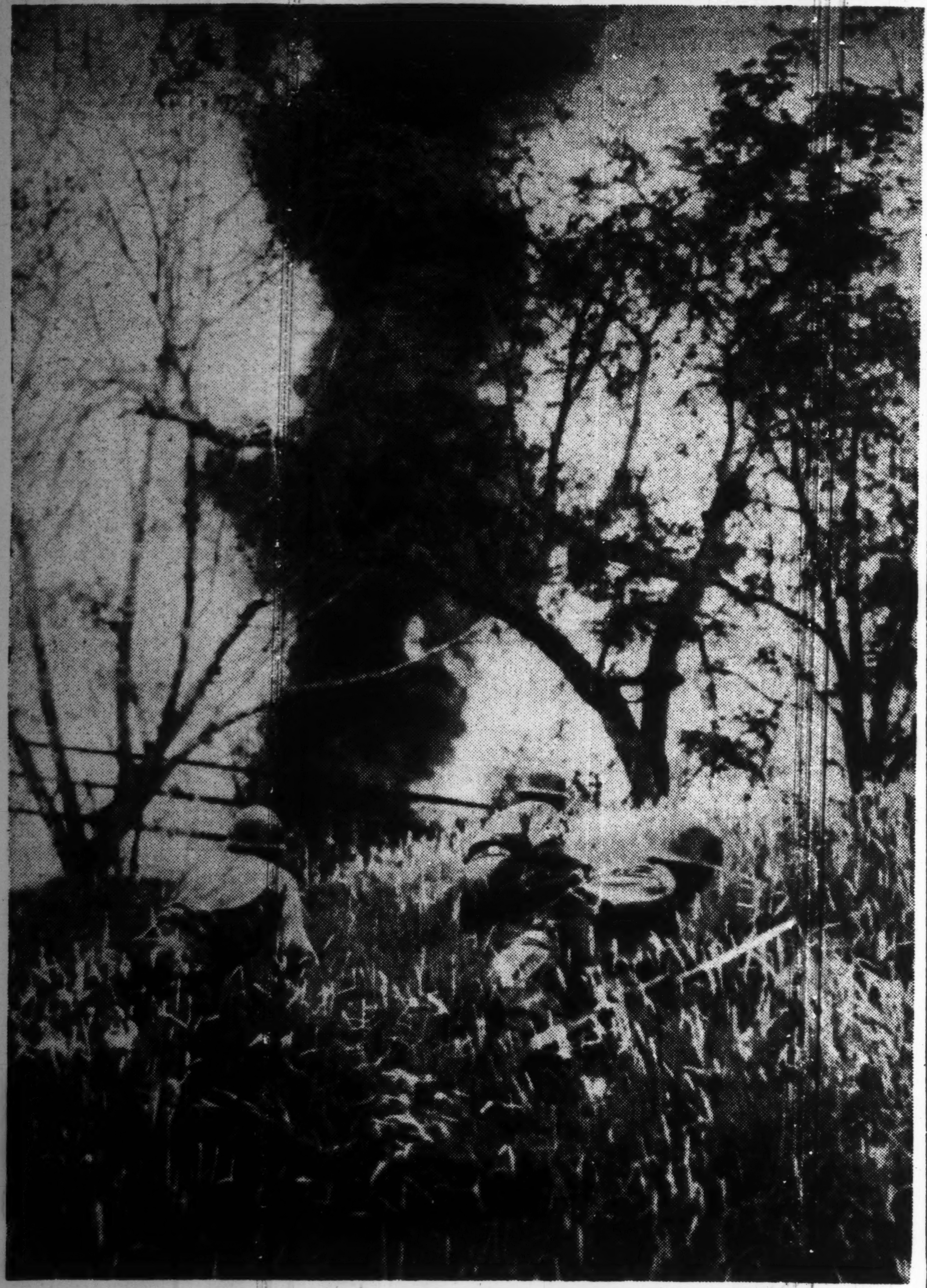
National ceremonial rites were held after which a speech emphasizing the importance of the present situation was delivered by General Matsui. This was followed by accounts of the late Doctor by Ginjiro Fujihara, Kakusuke Naito, and Gosuke Imai.

Heading those present were Major-General Genemon Yamamoto of the Military Supplies Headquarters representing the Minister of War, and Captain Hideo Hiraide of the Navy Press Section who represented the Minister of Navy.

Baby Giraffe Born in Zoo

Takako-san, the popular giraffe in the Ueno Zoological Garden, gave birth to a female baby on Tuesday, to the great delight to the head of the Zoological Garden. Both the mother and the baby are doing very well, and before long the baby will be able to have the pleasure of meeting the people of Tokyo. The parents of the giraffe, Chotaro-san and Takako-san, were bought from the Hagenback circus of Germany at the price of ¥25,000. Besides the newly born baby, they have two sons, Takao and Chojiro, five and two years old, respectively.

Action on Burma-China Border



Straight from the foremost firing lines on the Burma-China border comes this vivid photo of an advance unit of the gallant Imperial Forces in action. Smashing successes are being gained in this campaign against the combined Anglo-Chungking troops and many of Chiang's most able commanders are either being killed or taken prisoner. (Passed by War Ministry)

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

The Gekidan Todo, a juvenile dramatic troupe, plays at the Yurakuza twice today, starting at 1:30 p.m. and 5:30 p.m. when a program of two plays, including "Senso to Jagaimo" (War and Irish Potato), and "Bunkyojo no Hara" (Spring of Classroom), will be presented.

With Ritsuko Mori, veteran actress, as guest player, the Shinsei Shimpa theatrical group will make a stand at the Meijiza, commencing June 1 with matinees on Sundays. The curtain raiser will be a new drama entitled "Shokako" (Sungari River), which was produced by Matsutaro Kawaguchi as a souvenir of his recent visit to Manchoukuo. Second is "Kazoku" (Family), a five-act modern melodrama authored jointly by Ryosuke Saito and Kogo Noda. Concluding the program will be another new play by Matsutaro Kawaguchi. "Furyu Fukagawa Uta" (Elegant Song of Fukagawa) is the title of the play.

The Tokyo Gekijo will be occupied by actors and actresses of the Mizutani and Inouye dramatic groups next month. Yaeko Mizutani will co-star with Kakuko Murata and Yo Shiomi. Mayama's popular drama called "Taruya Osen" (Osen's Tragedy) will be used as the curtain raiser. This will be followed by a four-act play, "Tomozuna" (A Hawser), by Mitsutoshi Chigiri. "Shiminuki Jinsei" (Stainless Life) by Tamotsu Takata concludes the program.

With Uzayemon Ichimura in the van, the Kabukiza will present two different programs during June. The afternoon show includes "Kanwu" (a classical drama), "Tenmokuzan" (Fight at Tenmokuzan), "Ningatsudo" (the Ningatsu Temple Hall), and "Genyadana" (a fashionable Yedo melodrama). The evening program consists of four Kabuki repertoire plays, including "Kyokaku Harusamegasa" (Gyou, a Man of Chivalry).

"Genroku Chushingura" (The Loyal Retainers of the Genroku Era), one of the popular plays by Seika Mayama, and "Tagayasu Hito" (Tiller) by Keita Akizuki will feature the June program of the Shimbashi Embujo, where the stellar cast, of the Zenshinza theatrical troupe will play.

The Imperial Theater will be taken by the Toho Kokumingeki theatrical company next month. The program includes "Yuso Sendan" (A Convoy), "Futari Sanbaso" (a classical dance), "Prince Igor," and "Kagayaku Meiji" (Brilliant Meiji).

The Board of Information, which will hold the prize contest for the national drama for the year 1942, recently has named ten judges to select the prize winners, including Kokushi Kishida, Shutaro Miyake, Ton Satomi, Shigetoshi Kawatake, Kiyokata Kaburagi, Shigeto Nozumi, Tomoichiro Iizuka, Toyo-o Iizuka, Ryoko Shinseki, and Tetsuro Kazutsuji, influential figures of the Tokyo theatrical circles. Two plays out of those which will be staged by March next year by 16 dramatic troupes such as Kabuki, Shimpa, Zenshinza, Shinkokugeki, and Geijutsuza will be selected as the prize-winning plays.

A party of eight vaudeville performers organized by the Theatrical Cultural League left Tokyo last week for Central China to entertain Japanese soldiers at the fighting front.

To raise the fund toward the construction of warplanes, a special program of Rokyoku (the song of Naniwa) will be presented at the Toho Gekijo for four days from today. The additional program for the same purpose will be given at the Kokugikan amphitheater for three days from tomorrow under the auspices of the Nippon Rokyoku Association.

Kichiyemon Nakamura, one of the big ten Kabuki actors, who played the important role at the local Kabukiza this month, will play at the Minamiza in Kyoto during the first part of next month, assisted by Tokizo Nakamura, Somegoro Matsumoto and Moshio Nakamura. He will proceed to Kobe in the middle of June to play at the Shochikuza there.

Spaniards Slur Britain

D.N.B.

MADRID, May 26.—Spanish Falangists, who returned to Spain last Monday from the Eastern Front removed the British flag from a British association in one of Madrid's main streets. They thus wanted to express that they had learned to hate England and her shameful alliance with Moscow on the Russian snowfields. It is rumored that the British Ambassador protested against this act.

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CHINESE ARE HAPPY IN SOUTHERN AREAS

Authorities See Every Native Lives in Peace and Prosperity, Says Sunada

The Japanese administration in the Southern Regions is being conducted so well that even the resident Chinese merchants are wishing that the administration will remain for ever, it was revealed Monday evening in the radio talk by Shigemasa Sunada who recently returned from the South where he was an administrative adviser to the Imperial Japanese Forces.

Mr. Sunada's talk delivered through station JOAK was to the following effect:

"Japanese administration in Malaya and Sumatra has been conducted on the basic principle that these areas will be so guided as to become fine possessions.

"Regarding the inhabitants of the Southern Regions, as long as they faithfully follow the goal set by Japan they will be left to live in peace. With Japan's true intentions understood by the people in general, even the Chinese merchants are now expressing their desire that the Japanese form of administration will continue in the future.

"Judging from my observations during my tour of inspection in Malaya and Sumatra, the former country seemed to be fully exploited as far as its natural resources are concerned, with the result that there is very little room for new colonial work.

"Sumatra, with a small population and a large area of uncultivated land, will provide newcomers with splendid opportunities. The climate of the island is very mild.

"Throughout the Southern Regions, the cultivation of rubber trees and the mining of tin deposits have been placed on a new basis by the Japanese administration authorities. Our military administration over that region makes it its first concern to see that every native inhabitant can live his life in peace and prosperity."

Promotion of Health Discussed

A general meeting commemorating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the National Health Promoting Association was held at the Hibiya Public Hall on Monday. Several notables, amongst whom were Prince Sanetaka Ichijo, councilor of the association, Admiral Eisuke Yamamoto, and Welfare Minister Koizumi, delivered inspiring lectures on the promotion of public health. With the showing of some films of the War of Greater East Asia, the gathering came to a close at 4 p.m.

To Collect Old Metal

A meeting to discuss the reclamation of used and old metal was held at the Diet Building on Monday. Boards and officials concerned were present to take up the question of effecting efficient collection of metal with importance laid on contributions by large gathering halls, and factories. Collection of household metal will begin from about October 1 after that of designated establishments is completed.

His Majesty Sends Congratulatory Wire To Afghanistan King

His Majesty the Emperor on Wednesday graciously dispatched a congratulatory message to the King of Afghanistan on the occasion of Afghanistan's Independence Day.

BRITISH MINERS ASK RAISE

Leaders Demand Increase in Wages From Government

The leaders of the British miners met in London and passed a resolution demanding from the Government an immediate raise in wages for underground workers to £4.5 according to the Daily Mail. Dissatisfaction among the miners is growing daily, and the trade-union leaders are no longer able to keep the workmen quiet, the report states.

The trade-union leaders are therefore obliged to support the demands of their men to being placed financially on the same footing as armament workers in England, the paper pointed out.

Vice-Presidents Chosen

The Dai-Nippon Women's Association appointed on Wednesday Mrs. Suzuko Okubo, wife of the Mayor of Tokyo; Mrs. Hideko Inoue, President of Japan Women's College; and Mrs. Keiko Sugiyama, wife of the Chief of the General Staff as vice-presidents of the Tokyo branch. Forty trustees, 20 advisers, 20 councillors, and two secretaries were also chosen. The inauguration ceremony will take place on Thursday May 28 at the Greater East Asia Hall. The association recently appointed Princess Akiko Tokugawa, wife of Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, as president of the Tokyo branch.

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Osaka Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra

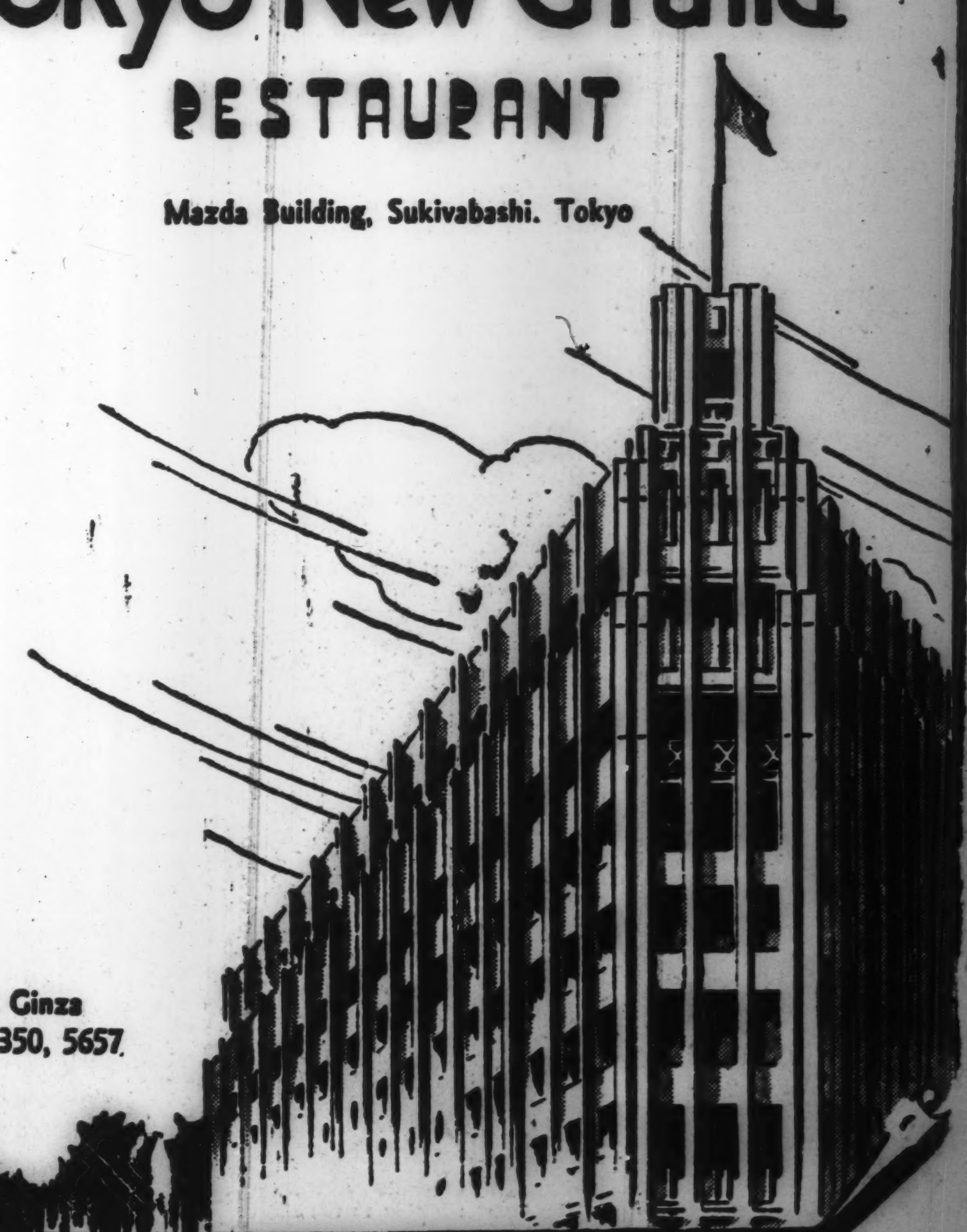
7 P.M., MONDAY, JUNE 1

CONDUCTOR: Mr. TAKASHI ASAHINA
SOLOIST: Miss MIHO NAGATO

PROGRAM
1. BEETHOVEN:
OVERTURE to Opera "FIDELIO" Op. 72-B
2. BEETHOVEN:
Symphony No. 5 in C Minor "FATE"
3. SOPRANO SOLO with ORCHESTRA
a) WEBER: Gebet der Agathe from Opera "FREISCHUTZ"
b) WAGNER: Dich, teure Halle and Erisabeths Gebet from Opera "TANNHAUSER"
4. WAGNER:
Opera "FLIEDER HOLLANDER"

Admission: (Tax Incl.) ¥2.80, ¥1.40
Sold at the Play Guide
Under the Auspices of THE ASAHI-SHINBUN SHAKAI JIGYODAN
ASAHI KAIKAN, OSAKA

Tokyo New Grand
RESTAURANT
Mazda Building, Sukivabashi. Tokyo



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WANTED to buy the following books at attractive prices. Those who wish to sell, kindly inform the prices to Eiji Arimura, 5775, Tsurubashi Minaminocho 1-chome, Higashinari-ku, Osaka. Tel. Tennoji (77) 2509, 7607. Jespersen's The Essentials of English Grammar; Curme's Syntax; Mencken's The American Language; Krapp's The English Language in America. (1925); Jones' An English Pronouncing Dictionary (1937).

Professional Notices

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-4 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata. Sanatorium—the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

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NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 6 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

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Sanseido Book
HANDBOOK OF JAPANESE ART
By Noritake Tsuda
This is a valuable complete introduction to Japanese art. One of its salient features is the useful guide to the most beautiful of the temples and museums. The author was one time a lecturer on Fine Arts in New York University.
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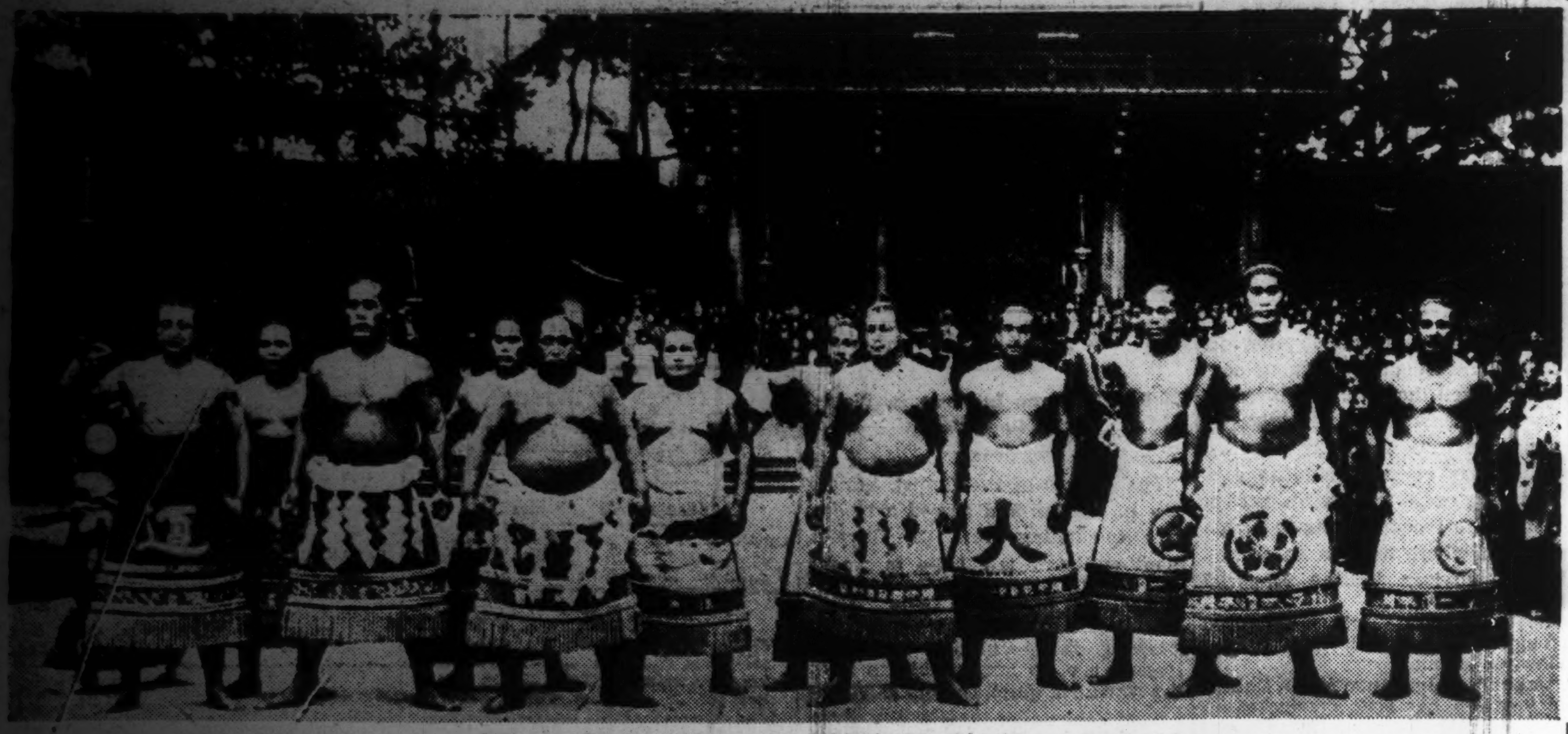


This picture shows the huge size and splendid physiques of the Rikishi, or wrestlers. The wrestlers in the front row are Grand Champions. Those holding up swords aloft are the Ozeki, or Champions next in rank to the Grand Champions. The skirts shown in the picture are worn only on ceremonial occasions. They are lavishly decorated with gold braid and marked with the crests or intitials of their wearers.

FROM CHANKO BOILER TO CHAMPION

The wrestling season is in full swing, and the attention of the public is drawn again to this most popular of all Japanese sports. Wrestling is the national sport of Japan, and has a long history behind it. It has undergone many changes through the ages, and suffered many vicissitudes, before it became the highly specialized sport of today. Sumo, or Japanese wrestling, is so characteristically Japanese, so essentially a part of the national structure, that it would be unthinkable to imagine Japan without its sumo. Unlike Western professional wrestling, which as its name of "all-in" or "catch-as-catch can" implies is nothing but a show of brute strength and altogether a bloody affair, Japanese wrestling is as much a matter of spiritual training as other Japanese national sports, such as kendo or judo.

Not every man can become a "rikishi" (warrior of strength,) the popular name for a Japanese wrestler. Only one man in a hundred becomes a champion, and the remaining ninety-nine fade into obscurity. They all start on the same basis, namely, that of an unusually strong physique. But physique alone will not make a wrestler. It is the spirit that counts, and those who lack the proper spirit soon drop out of the game.

Trials of a Neophyte

We often see in the local papers announcements to the effect that a "future champion" has been found. Usually this "future champion" is a prodigious physical giant, still in his teens, and weighing twice or thrice any average boy of his age. In his school tournaments he has defeated all the other boys, and even his teachers, and in his village sports he has overthrown all opponents. The papers give him publicity, and the principal of his school and the village headman are loud in their eulogies of this "future champion."

Filled with hope and rosy dreams, he leaves his native village, after a send-off that any real champion would have been proud of, and comes to the capital to enter the camp of one of the champions as a disciple. In the camp of the champion he finds that he is the smallest of the "small fry."

Henceforth everything depends on his own spirit. He is put through such a gruelling that he doesn't know whether he is standing on his head or on his feet. If he has the right spirit he comes through, but if he hasn't he drops out.

"Chanko" Cookers

All such disciples begin their career as "Chanko" cookers, or pot-boilers. Chanko is the popular name for wrestlers' food. It consists of chopped up meat, fish, vegetables, etc., boiled in a huge cauldron. The cooking is not done recklessly, but with care, for if the cooking is bad, the disciples find that the iron fists of the older wrestlers can hit very hard indeed.

Kyushuzan, one of the most promising wrestlers of today, found that his experience as a chanko boiler during his early days stood him in good stead when he was drafted and sent to the front in China. The fame of his cooking spread far and wide, and he was removed from the Signal Corps and put into the Commissariat.

The disciples have to get up very early in the morning and rush to the market to buy meat, fish and other foodstuffs for their chanko menu. Early housewives are often astonished to find beside them huge, sleepy-eyed young giants, clad only in a yukata, and bare-footed, holding large parcels of meat or fish under their arms, and dangling huge bunches of vegetables from their hands.

Grand Champion Futabayama making his Dohyoiri, or entry into the ring.

It is a sad beginning for the "future champions," but it is a path that has been trodden by all the champions in their early days. Present champions, such as Futabayama, Minanogawa, Haguroyama, Maedayama, and others were all chanko boilers during their days of discipleship.

It does not follow, however, that all chanko boilers become champions. Most of them drop out on the way. Then there are a few who find that their cooking has made more progress than their wrestling and give up the latter altogether to open up small restaurants catering to wrestlers.

The disciples have to look after the personal comfort of their camp champion much as batmen look after the personal comfort of officers in the army. Sewing and washing are as much a part of their daily routine as cooking. This does not mean, however, that they are always cooking, washing or sewing. Most of their time is spent in rigid training.

Wrestling Not Money-Making

It is a mistake to suppose that wrestling is a money-making sport. The disciples do not receive a single sen, and since they cannot receive any money from home, they have to be content with the cast-off clothing of the older wrestlers.

When they have progressed enough to appear in public matches they receive one yen and fifty sen every six months. Their income depends on the progress they make, but even the champions do not receive the fabulous sums that the public imagine they get. Participants in a championship match receive five hundred yen each, and a champion who wins all his matches gets ¥1,000.

The popular wrestlers, however, have strong support in their fans, who contribute large sums of money to them, and who do not hesitate to sell everything in their houses for the sake of their favórites.

Importance of Public Tours

Public tours and matches in the provinces are an important part of the wrestlers' curriculum, for such tours and matches serve to increase their popularity, and popularity is an all-important factor of the game.

So important is this matter of popularity that it is not uncommon for wrestlers who are ill and who have been ordered by their doctors to stay in bed, to insist on appearing in the ring so as not to disappoint the public.

Such tours are expensive, but the expenses are more than repaid by the full houses that result from the popularity thus secured.

Recently when the wrestlers were making a tour of the Kansai district, a sum of ¥3,000 was allotted for chanko expenses, and entrusted to Akinoumi, one of the prominent wrestlers. Akinoumi left the parcel containing the money in a taxi, but fortunately for him, the taxi-driver was an honest man who had previously contributed his earnings to the War Relief Fund, and the money was returned to the wrestler after a slight delay.

Strength of Wrestler

The training of the wrestlers is, in a word, terrific. Bone and muscle, skin and sinew become unbelievably tough, so tough indeed that the toughness has to be seen to be believed.

A champion's "hide" is so tough that a hypodermic needle fails to pierce it. A champion wrestler is so strong that his strength cannot be judged by ordinary standards. Once a famous Russian strong man visited Japan, and created a furore by his remarkable feats of strength. One of his favorite feats was the twisting of a steel bar that no man in the audience could bend. When he visited the wrestlers' quarters in Ryogoku, however, this strong man found that there were other men much stronger than himself. One of the wrestlers there asked to be shown the bar that the Russian had bent, and after looking at it, he grasped both ends and pulled it out straight.

Minanogawa, a retired champion, is still so strong that he can crush steel grip-machines as easily as an ordinary man would crush an egg-shell. A visitor to the wrestlers' training quarters was recently astonished when he found them tossing 150-pound sacks of rice at one another as though they were no heavier than ordinary medicine-balls.

The days of discipleship are the hardest, but those who come through and become champions are able to indulge in all the eccentricities they want to.

Minanogawa created quite a sensation when he bought a small Datsun automobile that he could have carried on his back. Haguroyama, who with Futabayama, had the most meteoric rise to fame of all wrestlers of modern times, likes to dress in tailcoat and striped trousers.

All the champions are naive, simple and delightful people, probably due to their lack of higher education, but they are all distinguished by two things—a super-human physique and an iron will, the physique that enabled them to come through the terrific gruelling of their early days, and the indomitable will to succeed that made them rise, step by step, from chanko boiler to champion.

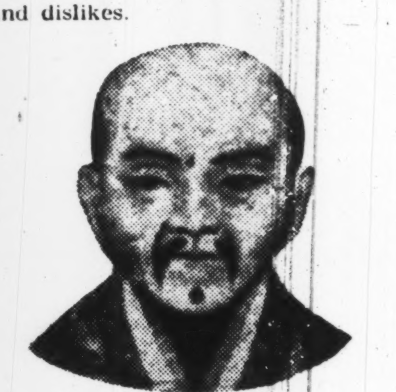
Grand Champion Haguroyama

Grand Champion Futabayama, with the Grand Championship Cup and Armlet.

Grand Champion Terukuni, the latest addition to the list of Grand Champions.

Voices That Ring Through The Ages

A man cannot maintain his principles without firmness of character. Without firmness of character, he is apt to be affected by the insistence of others and also by his own likes and dislikes.



Soko Yamaga, authority of military strategy, 1622-85

I do not like to adhere to one principle. There are many principles, and so it is rather foolish to stick to one principle and denounce the others. When others insist on their principles, I do not contend with them to persist in mine. After deliberate consideration, I appreciate the merits of the various principles.

Kaishu Katsu, Statesman and Navy Minister, 1823-99

THE GREAT SAIGO
And Angling

Fusao Hayashi, veteran novelist and ardent angler, writes an amusing and ingenious article about the Great Takamori Saigo and Lord Nariakira Shimazu, two of the greatest men Japan ever produced—and angling. An article that will tickle anyone who ever handled a rod and line.

It is said that angling was the cause of the sudden death of Lord Nariakira Shimazu, under whom served the great Saigo.

According to "The Biography of the Great Saigo:" "On July 5, Lord Nariakira went to the grounds at Tempo Yama to command the military drill.

"The day being scorchingly hot, and the Lord having been to the ground for two consecutive days, he was greatly fatigued and soon after returning home, he took to bed. The doctor's care and all medicine given to him were in vain. On the 16th of that month he passed away."

Nothing is mentioned about his angling in this book. Perhaps the author thought it unnecessary to investigate into such minute matters.

In "Lord Nariakira Shimazu" by Tokugoro Nakamura it is written: "According to reports brought down to us, the Lord drank much water, for the day was extremely hot.

"After the military drill he angled at Kagoshima Bay for a while before returning to his castle. On the following day, he had an attack of fever and diarrhea, which are the symptoms of cholera of today."

Shuichi Yamauchi in his "Biography of Hikoichi Katsuragi" goes into further details.

"He ate the fish that he had angled on his return home and became ill. This illness finally ended in his death. Surmised from the diagnosis of his physician, it must have been cholera of today."

According to the above, the cause of his death is laid on his having eaten the fish that he had caught.

The same book also cites a letter of Narihira Kuroda, Nariakira's great uncle. "I hear that he went angling on a boat on his return home and caught plenty. He went back only when the sun was about to set."

The letter gives no information as to whether or not Nariakira ate the fish, but it is quite certain that he did.

From the above information we can surmise that in the summer of the 5th year of the Ansei era (1858), Nariakira, following the recommendation of his retainers, went to his seaside villa to rest after the strenuous days he had passed in reforming his government.

He stayed at this villa for quite a while, drilling his men and angling occasionally, or rather, frequently.

It is also written in Ikujiro Kasugayama's "The Biography of Kuniomi Hirano" that on June 7 Kichinosuke Saigo, later Takamori, upon returning from Kyoto to the Lord's villa, found the latter out at sea fishing from a boat. Saigo quickly got on a boat himself and went to his master.

Seeing that Saigo had returned, the Lord stopped angling and returned to the villa with this young retainer.

We can imagine that Nariakira was quite an enthusiast of this sport.

One book says that the conversation between the two was held in the fishing boat. However, "The Biography of Hikoichi Katsuragi" relates their meeting as follows:

"Lord Nariakira, spied a boat coming toward him. Seeing that it was Saigo, he immediately stopped fishing and headed for home without waiting for Saigo to come to him. He then conferred with the latter in his home."

From the above, we must say that the story about the conversation in the boat is fictitious.

On this day Nariakira revealed to Saigo of his great decision to go to Kyoto with an army of 3,000 and stop Lord Ii, Chief Minister of the Shogun, from going beyond his powers.

If it can be true that such an important matter was discussed in a fishing boat on Kinko Bay, I, as an ardent angler, am overjoyed. But history, it seems, is not so romantic.

Whatever may be the case, Nariakira went fishing on a boat after a strenuous day, caught plenty, ate some, got cholera, and then died. Such being the case, the name of Lord Nariakira Shimazu must be given special attention in the history of Japanese angling.

I can well imagine that the boat must have been fine and the fishing tools of the best quality. It must have been a real "Daimyo Fishing." However, no one has been kind enough to investigate that far into the matter.

Takamori Saigo was a favorite pupil of Nariakira Shimazu. It was Nariakira who built up the garden-keeper Kichinosuke Saigo into the General Takamori Saigo, one of the greatest men in the Meiji Restoration.

The young Kichinosuke learned everything from Nariakira. I'm not sure if angling was included among the things he learned, but at any rate, it is true that he loved this sport and he must be counted as one of the first rate anglers of Japan

Even a child knows that the statue of Saigo is made with a dog on its side. That that dog is not an ordinary dog but a hunting dog is also a known fact.

He, of course, preferred hunting to fishing. He must have frequented the mountains more than the sea. That is why his statue at Ueno has a dog and not a fishing rod.

The mansion of the Lord of Satsuma in Yedo being near Shibaura, there must have been a villa on that beach.

Shibaura of those days had a hundred times as much fish as today. Nariakira, then, must have gone angling there at least a couple of times, but no record remains to enlighten us of this fact.

Even if Nariakira did go angling, he could not have taken Kichinosuke, who was then a mere garden keeper. Takamori's art of hunting and fishing, then, could not have been taught by his Lord.

From the spring of the 1st year of the Ansei era (1853) to the spring of the 4th year of the same era, Kichinosuke was in Yedo. Angling was at its height at that time as can be seen in "Collection of Angling Secrets," edited by Seiko Ohashi.

An exhibition of the works of Yutaka Asao, the present-day painter of anglers, has been held recently at Ginza. I don't know who is better, Hiroshige or Asao, as painters of anglers, but Hiroshige, I'm sure, must have had more works in this line than the modern painter.

Yedo, it seems, had excellent places for angling in the rivers, lakes and sea. Even fishing-ponds were already developed at that time.

Kichinosuke Saigo certainly must have angled during this time with all its opportunities, but no record remains to inform us of this fact.

His first fishing after he had changed his name to Takamori is recorded to have taken place in January of the 6th year of Ansei (1859), at the Yamakawa Harbor of southern Satsuma.

Having opposed the Tokugawa Shogunate, he was ordered by his Lord to hide at Oshima to avoid the Shogunate's vengeance. Whereupon he left his clan and came by boat to the Yamakawa Harbor.

During the two weeks he stayed there he angled every day from dawn to dusk. What he hooked or whether he did hook anything or not, or what tools he used in angling, cannot be learned from any of the records.

Of course, there is nothing to wonder at this neglect, for the fact that Masaharu Ichichi came as the messenger of Ichizo Okubo at this time to question him on the plans of his escape was of a greater importance.

The state of mind of Takamori Saigo at this time must have been quite different from that of an ordinary Waltonian.

During his hiding at Oshima, Takamori became an enthusiastic angler. Perhaps he had to take to this sport, for he had no gun with him.

I understand that he had an exquisite hand-made fishing tool which the villagers coveted much. They asked and begged him for it, but Saigo, although a very generous person, was obstinate in his refusal.

A fisherman could stand it no longer and finally stole the tool. At this Saigo burst into such a fury that the villagers were terrified.

His last angling, as far as the records are concerned, was held in Koume Village, Mukaejima, at the villa of Kizaemon Echigoya after his advocacy for Korean invasion ended in failure. He, it is recorded, angled carp in the villa pond.

As is already known, there are many novels and plays on Takamori which state the number of carp he hooked at that time. How they can be so exact, I don't know.

The point of interest should be, of course, his state of mind during this time, but it will take me at least four years more to go that far in writing my novel, "Saigo Takamori" I shall go angling somewhere in southern Izu and shall be thinking about it.

So far, only the above three records remain concerning Takamori's angling. There could have been more, but it seems that there weren't very many Waltonians among his biographers.

I'm quite sure he went angling during his seclusion at Satsuma or even during the Southwestern Rebellion. Of course, even I will not write that he absorbed himself in angling at the Tama River, while the thundering of guns of the government forces came to his ears from the distance, but I do want to let the Saigo in my novel do a little angling at times.

Should any one come across some secret stories concerning Saigo's angling, I wish to be informed about it as a fellow angler.

What kind of fish was it that Nariakira angled and ate on a hot summer day before his villa? What fish was most abundant at that time? What fish is angled at the Yamakawa Harbor during the winter? What is caught at the different seasons in Oshima? How was the fishing tool made that was stolen at the island by a fisherman?

I shall be only too grateful if I can be enlightened on the above questions.

Nariakira Shimazu (1809—1858)

Lord of Kagoshima Clan. A born genius, Nariakira was well versed in history, poetry and national and Chinese classics. In his twenties, he studied botany, zoology and medical science from Philipp Franz von Siebold, a German scholar who was then in Japan.

He devoted himself to the government of his clan and also was the first and the most enthusiastic among the feudal lords to strengthen national defense.

In appreciation of the services he had rendered to the country, the Imperial Court enshrined him in Terukuni Shrine in Kagoshima.

The Candy Vendor's Cart

A candy vendor, to increase his trade, once pasted some pictures that he thought would attract the attention of children to the sides of his hand-cart. One day he was standing at a street corner, his wares in front of him, surrounded by a small group of children. Among the children was a young man who was glaring with a disapproving eye at the pictures pasted on to the sides of the candy-vendor's hand-cart.

Presently the young man came forward. "I want to buy that," he said.

"Yes sir," said the candy-vendor. "How much do you require, sir?"

"I don't want the sweets. I want the cart."

"Eh? The cart?" ejaculated the astonished candy-vendor.

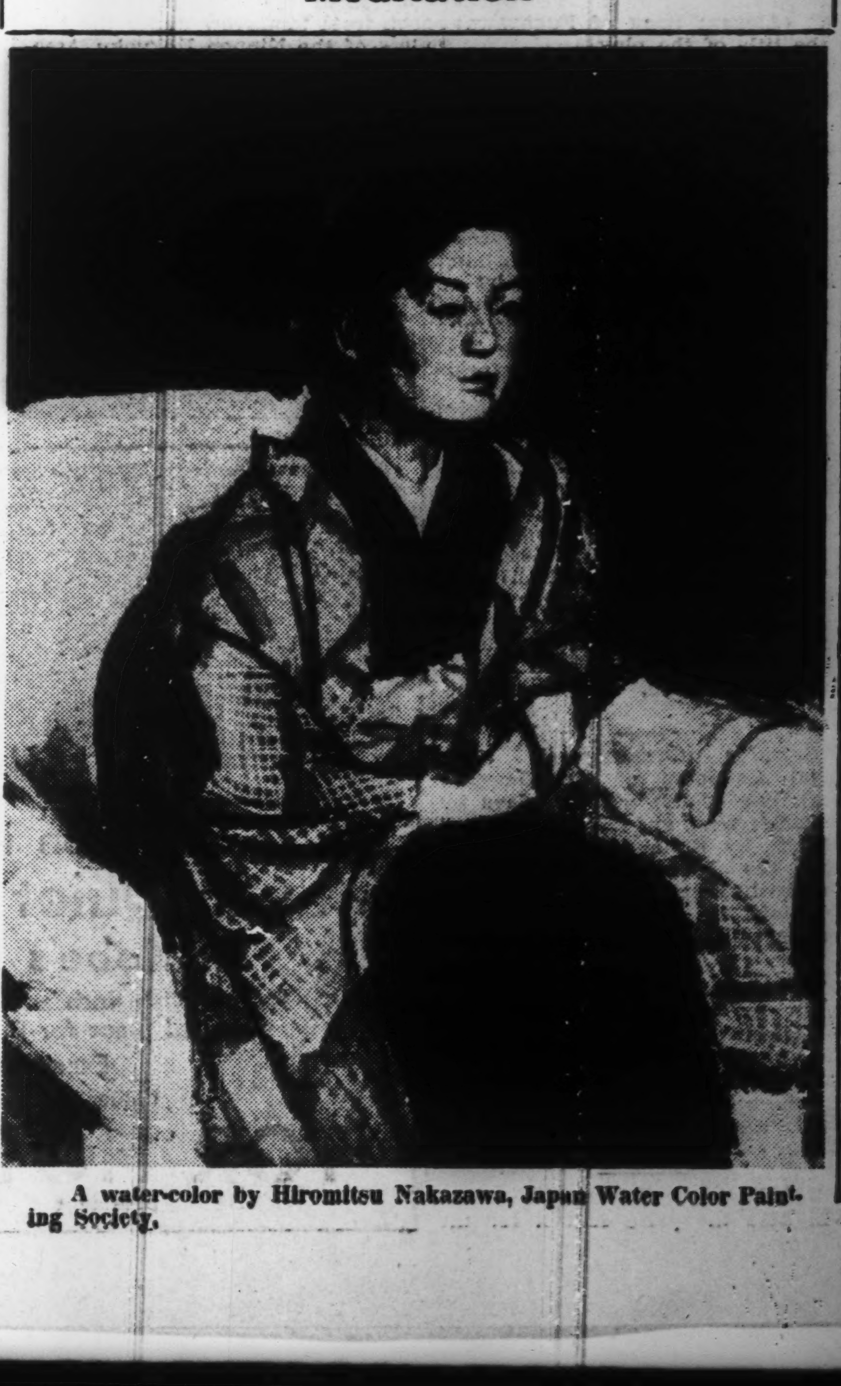
"Don't be astonished," said the young man, "I am a teacher in the school here. I don't like the pictures you've got there. They should not be shown to children. I'll pay for the cart, and so I want you to tear off all the pictures pasted on to it. After that you can have the cart back. In future, please use pictures that will be of more educational value to children. Take this," and he took out a silver coin from his purse.

He then took the cart, tore off all the pictures, and handed the cart back to the candy-vendor.

"I hope you will heed my advice Good-bye." The young man stalked off.

The young man was none other than Keiu Nakamura, who became the foremost figure in the educational world of Japan in the Meiji Era. At that time he was 17 years old, and was a teacher in the Shizuoka Elementary School. Even at such an early age he was a conscientious educator, and the possessor of a very strong sense of responsibility.

Meditation



A water-color by Hiromitsu Nakazawa, Japan Water Color Painting Society.

The Right Spirit

Shoin Yoshida, famous loyalist and scholar of the latter days of the Tokugawa Shogunate, was strict in admitting anyone into his school, although there were many who wished to study under him.

In the 5th year of the Ansei era (1858), Kyosuke Yamagata (later Arimoto) full of great ambition at the age of 21, came to Shoin Yoshida and begged to be admitted into his school, but was refused.

At that time there were among the pupils of the great teacher, such personalities as Shinsaku Takasugi, Kogoro Katsura (later Koin Kido), Issei Maebara, Shunsuke Ito (later Hirobumi), Bunta Inoue (later Kaoru), Yajiro Shinagawa, Akiyoshi Yamada, Yasushi Nomura, and Goro Miura, who although mere youths at that time later became the greatest statesmen of Japan.

Kyosuke did not give up hope. He begged earnestly again and again. Yoshida then asked suddenly, "Are you ready to die?"

". . . ." Kyosuke bowed his head but could find no answer. After a while he said, "Please let me think till tomorrow," and with these words went home.

Sitting before his desk, he meditated and thought deeply far into the night. And on the following morning he gave this answer. "If it is for my country, I can die at any time."

A smile of satisfaction appeared on Yoshida's lips. "With such a resolution, you can accomplish anything." So saying, he looked hopefully upon his pupil and encouraged him.

Young Kyosuke Yamagata, who later became the veteran statesman of the Meiji era under the name of Aritomo, was thus recognized by Shoin. It was in this way that he took the first step toward the great work of the Meiji Restoration under the leadership of Shoin Yoshida.

Greeks Get Foodstuffs

D.N.B.

ATHENS, May 26.—A vessel carrying grain for the Greek population arrived at Piraeus harbor from Trieste. The grain has been placed at the disposal of the Greeks by the Axis Powers. The ship was also laden with agricultural instruments as well as drugs.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays).

NEWS: 6, 7 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.

TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.

Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:50 a.m.; 2:30 p.m.

Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.

Music for workers: 2:30 p.m.

Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.

Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Friday

— Morning —

6:30 Serial Talk, "The History of Japanese Naval Battles," by Vice-Admiral Yoshijiro Hamada.

7:00 Time; News; Music: Chamber Music, "Sonata for Violin and Piano in C Minor" (Beethoven, Op. 30 No. 2); Piano solo, "Rond. Cappriccio" (Beethoven).

9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: "Good Habits in Children," by Taro Sonohara; Music.

10:00 Juvenile Hour: Drama, by Azabu Children Society.

11:00 National School 5th Class Hour: Tokyo Children Chorus.

— Afternoon —

12:30 War Songs; Xylophone solo, by Yoshio Hoshiide.

1:00 Narration: "Notes on South Seas Naval Battles," by Announcer Motohashi.

2:00 National School 7th and 8th Class Hour: War Front Geography, "Burma" by Hiroshi Fukushima.

2:30 Music and Radio Exercise for Workers.

4:00 National School Teachers' Hour.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; "Japanese Submarines in the Indian Ocean," by Sohachi Yamaoka.

8:00 Naniwabushi, by Naramaru Yoshida; Nagauta Music.

9:00 News; Talk, "I Returned From Iran," by Minister Hikotaro Ichikawa; Japan Broadcasting Chorus and Nippon Symphony Orchestra.

NANKING TO ABOLISH CHUNGKING CURRENCY

Decision Aims to Prevent Prices Being Affected by Further Drop in Old Fapi

BANK NOTES STABILIZED

Confidence of People Reflected In National Government's Mopping-Up Operations

In view of the continual slump in old fapi which has been spurred on since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the National Government of China at Nanking has decided to eliminate the Chungking currency from Central China in the near future. Until the new system is enforced, however, Chungking notes will be exchanged without restriction for the Central Reserve Bank notes at the rate of two to one in Anhwei Province, Chekiang Province, Kiangsu Province, Nanking Special City and Shanghai Special City.

Interpreting the new decision made by the Nanking Government as aiming at the prevention of a further drop of old fapi from affecting the commodity prices in occupied areas and consequently the daily life of the people, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya spoke as follows in his statement issued Wednesday.

Old Fapi to Go

"The National Government of China which abolished the exchange system at par between new and old fapi early this month has decided to enforce the exchange of Chungking currency for the Central Reserve Bank of China notes in important areas in Central China as a preparatory measure to sweep away old fapi from Central China. The Chiang Kai-shek regime will, together with its legal tender, be on the way to collapse.

"The new action taken by the Government will make the Central Reserve Bank notes the stabilized currency of Central China both in name and in reality. The Japanese Government will extend redoubled cooperation toward the growth of the Central Reserve Bank and the strengthening of the bank's notes."

Attaching much significance to the Nanking Government's "mopping-operations" against Chungking legal tender, the Asahi states that it does not mean merely the National Government's offensive action in the monetary warfare but reflects the strengthened foundation of the Nanking Government and subsequent mounting confidence of the people. Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, old fapi had been circulated at par with new fapi and used for tax payments to the Nanking Government. The situation has changed as a result of the start of hostilities between Japan and the United States and the British Empire.

Chungking Money Drops

British and American influence, supporter of old fapi, has been swept away from China and the Nanking Government realized that it was irrational to continue the existence of the exchange rate between new and old fapi. The relation at parity was abolished under an ordinance enforced on March 31 and the Chungking currency has been declining at an accelerated tempo ever since. Price of 100 Chungking dollars in terms of the Japanese Army notes was quoted at ¥12 on May 22, but the quotation dropped to ¥11 on May 23, to ¥10 on May 25 and to ¥8 on May 27.

Since Chungking notes circulating in Chekiang, Anhwei and Kiangsu provinces are estimated at a high of over 3,000,000,000 yuan, the Nanking Government considered that the further slump of fapi would throw Chinese economy into a state of chaos, unless steps are taken to prohibit the circulation of the Chungking notes.

INSURANCE LAW PASSED; BEREAVED SEEN SECURE

Factory Workers, Miners to Be Affected by New Ruling; Based on Savings

For the purpose of securing old age pensions for workers, the Insurance Against Annuity Law will be enforced on June 1, reports the Yomiuri.

Factory workers and miners affected by the law are estimated at 3,500,000. These people will have 3.4 to 4 per cent of their monthly salary laid aside by employers. The annual savings will total ¥150,000,000 and the sum will be used for welfare establishments and national enterprises. According to the law those who have saved for more than 20 years and passed the age limit of 55 will be granted a pension for life. The pension is a quarter of their income prior to retirement.

Those who have saved for more than three years and have been injured or obliged to leave their job owing to illness will be granted the pension or allowance. In this case the pension is a quarter of the income and the allowance is about half of the salary.

Those who have carried insurance for more then three years and have been obliged to leave their job are granted an allowance of 132 per cent of their former income.

When one who has been insured for more than 20 years dies, the bereaved family will be granted an annuity of one-eighth of the total income during the 10 years previous to death.

Successful military operations on all fronts and the acquisition of indispensable surface and underground resources in the southwestern Pacific have cast a bright light on the electric appliance manufacturing industry, too. An autarchic structure, for example, has already been set up in the supply of tungsten ore, vital material for the manufacturing of electric bulbs (as shown in this photo) and other electric apparatus. An increasing number of electric power stations will be established in the southern regions in order to meet the growing demand of power following the progress of the economic reconstruction undertakings as well as the upward curve of population. On the other hand, a corresponding expansion is expected to be seen in the shipment of Japanese-made electric bulbs.

U.S. DEFENSE CHECKED BY LOSS OF BOTTOMS

Sinking of Merchantmen Spoiling Government Efforts To Import From S.A.

Although frantic efforts have been made by the White House authorities to expedite the importation of national defense materials from Latin American countries thus to cover the suspension of East Asiatic supplies, the frequent sinking of American merchantmen by Axis submarines has been spoiling the endeavors of the Washington Government, says the Japanese Economic Conditions, a monthly by the Mitsubishi Economic Research Institute.

Freda Utly, a well-known British commentator, years ago criticized Japan saying that she was a country on fleet of clay, but she is no longer a have-not country as a result of her control over indispensable amounts of surface and underground resources which are necessary for the smooth operation of the war economy. The new development in the southwestern Pacific areas, however, have to an intensifying degree been paralyzing the United States industry, in view of the fact that eight national defense materials out of the total 14 had hitherto been carried from these regions. The supply of Philippine sugar and hemp, Malay tin and rubber and Thai teak was completely cut off and the purchase of Australian raw and jute products partly suspended. wcmfw cmfw

U.S. Trade Returns for 1938
(in $1,000)

	American total exports	Shipments to East Asia
Tobacco	170.028	26 527
Raw cotton	224.293	16.318
Cotton goods	45.311	16.510
Lumber	51.325	20.410
Oil	388.606	85,385
Half-finished iron goods	132,741	51,382
Iron goods	94,800	17,365
Copper goods	86.809	25.938
Electric machinery	102.136	15,236
Machine tools	269.908	55.848
Farming machinery	75.432	11,162
Automobiles and parts	270,427	47.358
Others	122.369	38.243

	American total imports	Imports from East Asia
Rubber	133.457	130.472
Silk	88.811	85.787
Sugar	130.400	50,613
Tin	44.860	38.638
Jute and hemp	37,478	31.340
Tea	18,313	17,361
Oil paper	11.923	11 923
Coconut oil	11.401	11,400
Copra	9.205	9.201
Palm oil	9.125	7.923
Pig bristles	5.431	5.001
Coconut meal	3.722	3.722
Manila hemp	3.165	3,165
Chrominum ore	4.855	1.357
Tungsten ore	944	841
Quinine	588	588
Raw wool	8.391	3.887
Others	1.122	810

In the 1938 trade return of the United States, the Western Hemisphere accounted for 33 per cent of exports and 38 per cent of imports, and these figures rose to 37.4 per cent and 41.4 per cent in 1940 owing to the decreased transactions between the United States and European countries. A further rise is understood to have been seen since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	13.70	+ 1.30
N.Y.K., new, short-term	91.8	+ .90
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	97.5	+ .50
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.10	Same

APRIL PRICE INDICES RISE ONLY SLIGHTLY

Fuel Registered Highest Advance According to Commerce and Industry Survey

The April wholesale price index in Japan stood at 189.2 on the basis of December, 1929, representing a marginal gain of only 0.2 per cent as compared with the March index, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry revealed Wednesday, reports Domei.

The Ministerial survey revealed that the April index is an increase of 9.2 per cent as compared with April, 1941, and 55.3 per cent as compared with June, 1937, preceding the outbreak of the China incident.

Fuel, rising by 1.1 per cent, topped the list of commodities registering an advance in April, while miscellaneous articles gained only 0.5 per cent, metals climbed 0.4 per cent, building materials upped 0.3 per cent and foodstuffs rose 0.1 per cent, the survey disclosed.

Industrial chemicals downed 0.3 per cent, fibrous articles lost 0.2 per cent and fertilizers remained unchanged, according to the Ministry's report.

Details follow:

April Wholesale Price Indices
(December, 1929=100)

Items	Apr.,'42	Compared with (per cent) Mar.,'42	Apr.,'11
Foodstuffs	180.8	u. 0.1	u. 4.4
Fibrous articles	173.2	d. 0.2	u. 20.1
Metals	249.8	u. 0.4	u. 14.1
Building materials	203.4	u. 0.3	u. 4.6
Industrial chemicals	123.8	d. 0.3	u. 0.5
Fertilizers	162.8		d. 2.5
Fuel	158.8	u. 1.1	u. 5.6
Miscellaneous	191.7	u. 0.5	d. 0.6
Total average	189.2	u. 0.2	u. 9.3

u.—Up. d.—Down.

MOST LISTED WARES UP ON TOKYO MARKET

Assurance of Nation's Economic Stability Spurs Upward Trend on Exchange

Favorably reflecting the Diet speech by Premier General Hideki Tojo and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya who assured of the unshakable stand of Japan's economy, almost all listed wares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange were firm Friday. Tokyo Exchange, new, rose to a high of ¥137.00.

A similar upward curve was seen in N.Y.K., its new, Kanegafuchi Spinning, its new, Teikoku Rayon, new, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Japan Steel Tubing. A remarkable jump of ¥1.10 was noted in Hitachi Iron Works in the long-term market and ¥1.60 in the short-term section.

Among heavy industrials in the long-term section, Kobe Steel Works advanced ¥0.40, Ikegai Iron Works ¥0.40, Japan High-Frequency ¥0.30, Dai-Nippon Arms ¥0.30, Ishihara Industries ¥0.30, Kokura Steel Works ¥0.20, and Japan Special Steel Tubing ¥0.20. Many spinnings also moved upward. Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, rose ¥0.30, Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥0.10, Tokyo Rayon, ¥0.70, Daito Spinning ¥0.30 and Aina Spinning ¥1.00.

Afternoon closing prices of key wares in the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥137.00, N.Y.K. ¥106.40, its new, ¥91.80, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥152.80 and its new ¥97.50.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos. May	June
First Section		
Teikoku Rayon, n (37½)	....	88.7
Tokyo Rayon (50)	43.3	43.6
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	64.6	65.0
Second Section		
N. Y. K. (50)	....	106.9
Do. new (37½)	....	92.2
O. S. K. (50)	....	95.7
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	81.2	....
Do. new (25)	54.3	....
Uraga Dock (50)	97.8	98.4
Hitachi Works (50)	76.0	76.9
Third Section		
Japan Fat	68.0	68.9
Japan Carbon	90.6	91.2
Japan Nickel	....	49 4
Japan Oil	79.2	....
Japan Karafuto Oil	49.3	49.9
Kotobuki Heavy	64.6	65.5
Japan Automobile	73.0	....
Ikegai Automobile	66.9	67.6
Furukawa Industry	119.4	119.8

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were.

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	136.4	137.3	136.1	137.0
N. Y. K., old	105.9	106.1	105.8	106.4
N. Y. K., new	91.3	91.3	91.2	91.8
Kanegafuchi Spin.	....	153.0	152.3	152.8
Do. new	97.2	98.0	97.2	97.5
Teikoku Rayon, n.	90.4	91.0	90.4	90.6
Osaka Stock. new	73.8	74.2	73.8	74.1
Japan Steel Tube	73.4	73.5	73.4	73.7
Japan Oil	78.9	79.4	78.9	79.1
S. M. Railway	70.6	70.7	70.7	70.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	108.8	108.7	108.7	108.8
Hitachi Works	76.7	76.9	76.9	76.9
Japan Mining	58.7	58.8	58.8	58.8
Manchuria Ind	60.2	60.3	60.3	60.3

PRICES ARE STABLE ON SPOT SILK MART

Rayon Quality Tests Planned By Government Textile Experimental Station

Business was as brisk as before on the raw silk spot market during last week, when home use silk took the major part of daily turnovers ranging between 600 bales and 900 bales. The prices were stationary but strong, white 13/15s., grade D being ¥1,517.50, yellow 20/22s., grade A ¥1,425 and white 20/22s., grade A ¥1,465 on Saturday. Advance sales of new silk were reported, although still on a small scale. The situation was unchanged on the future market, which was as quiet as previously in the absence of a stimulating factor either bullish or bearish. The prices fluctuated only within very small ranges, the May position closing the week at ¥15.24.

The supply and demand position of spot silk improved during the first 20-day period of May, when, according to the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild returns, the total arrivals at Yokohama and Kobe lost 22 per cent from the same interval of April, with only 12,439 bales, against which the total reshipments to the interior from both ports rose 35 per cent over a month ago, with 13,580½ bales, showing a shortage of supply of 1,141½ bales, which was covered by the stocks brought over. The new silk season is coming on in the course of several days, but there are still many days before new silk is put out and brought to market, in the meantime all reeling mills will be shut down.

Shizuoka Cocoons Up

A Shizuoka despatch states that business in the new season's cocoons will be commenced in Shizuoka Prefecture on May 29, taking as usual the initiative among the other cocoon markets throughout the country. Prospective prices for new cocoons are a little higher than those of last year, showing an improvement in their quality, it is reported.

New cocoons are appearing on the market within a week. Usually, a good amount of forward orders is booked for new silk by now, and this year there is some advance business reported, although it seems to be still limited to common grades of white 20/22 deniers for June or July delivery.

The Government has granted permission to the Nippon Sanshi Tosei K.K. for its buying and selling prices of raw silk for next season as applied for, the new prices taking effect on June 1. The official permission is characteristic in that raw silk is divided into two groups, one of which is free production and the other production on order, which is an unprecedented system. The former group is of the grade A and down of 20/22 deniers and 26/28 deniers, and the rest forms the latter group. It is also very interesting to note that 20/22 deniers are in the center of the varieties of free production.

The new buying and selling prices of cocoons by the same Control Company as above were determined and put in force on May 20 with official approval.

To Improve Rayon

The present official prices of rayon were set in July, 1938, in the meantime the classification of its grading has been rendered very unreasonable, it is reported, in consideration of which the Government has decided to amend the rules and to improve the standard quality of rayon at the same time, for which quality tests will be commenced and the grading fixed according to the results. In this connection, another report is that the quality tests will be put in charge of the Government Yokohama Textile Experimental Station for the time being, after which it will be conducted by the Rayon Inspection Association to be established exclusively for the purpose. The provisional testing will be started in Yokohama in August next. The official project it is believed will do much toward improving the quality of rayon. Quality tests have been made hitherto by rayon mills by their respective standards of inspection, but these different methods are to be standardized soon by the official rules for testing. The new tests consist of size test, tenacity and strength test, humidity test, singling out test, winding test, and dyeing test, the result of each test being shown by percentage.

The Sericultural Scientific Laboratory in Tokyo has important research work to do regarding basic subjects of sericulture under the direction of Dr. Hiratsuka, Director of the Sericultural Experiment Station. It is understood that recently about 60 scientists have been commissioned by the institute to carry on researches in different subjects, of which the most important are a comparison of nature and make between silk and other fibers, a study of the fibrous organization of the silk albumin, a study of silky matter by super-sound waves, a study of silk fiber with the electronic telescope, a study of the silk structure, and a study of the treatment of silk fiber and especially of dyeing.

Shinkichi Iwanaga Describes Shonan Island Conditions

With perfect peace now restored in Shonan Island within the short period of less than three months after its occupation by the Japanese Army, and with the total exclusion of the British flag which had flown over the island for more than a century, re-born Shonan Island is now donning purely Oriental apparel under the Japanese military administration. The Chinese and Malayan merchants doing good business with their shops reopened and cooperating fully with the Japanese in the reconstruction of Shonan Island; and Japanese military scrip enthusiastically supported by the Chinese, Malayans and Indians who no longer have any trust in British currency bearing the King's image are the salient points of an article contributed to the latest edition of the International Economic Weekly by Shinkichi Iwanaga.

Mr. Iwanaga is the son of the late Yukichi Iwanaga, former President of the Domei News Agency, and has just returned to Tokyo from a short trip to Shonan Island where he was dispatched as a special correspondent of the news agency. Mr. Iwanaga writes:

"I left Shonan Island in the middle of April and arrived in Tokyo after a journey of 17 days by sea and air via Hainan Island, Canton, Shanghai and Taiwan. Under the wartime conditions, naturally enough enemy submarines put in their appearance every now and then in the southern seas, and vessels have to proceed very cautiously. 'Fully cognizant of the fact that security of sea transportation is the life line of Japan, every member of the crew is working to his uttermost, and witnessing their toil, as I did with my own eyes, I could not help but bow my head in highest esteem. At the same time, seeing the Rising Sun ensigns fluttering on the main masts of the fully loaded freighters and atop the main masts of warships that crossed our path, I was indelibly impressed by the fact that the Greater East Asia Sea has now become an inland sea of Japan.

Peace in Shonan

"Within the short period of less than three months after the Island was attacked, the minds of the inhabitants of Shonan City have already been stabilized, and the sight of the city has become markedly peaceful, with 80 per cent of the shops having been re-opened, tramcars running and traffic increasing. Considering the fact that our Army and Navy Air Forces bombed the city time out of number I naturally thought they had played havoc with the city, but I was agreeably surprised to find that the city was very little damaged. On the other hand the Kallang Air Base and the Keppel Harbor were found to be in total ruins. This is enough to show the superior marksmanship of the Japanese Air Force and the fact that they concentrated their bombing strictly upon military objectives.

"Whenever we send our news reports from Shonan Island we frequently use the words 'reborn' Shonan Island. Since the outbreak of the China Affair this word 're-born' has been used much too liberally by war correspondents whenever a new point was occupied by the Japanese Army in China, but in the case of Shonan Island this word 're-born' fits exactly, for the British influence has been driven out of Shonan Island, bag and baggage, and Japan has now struck root.

British Elements Gone

"In the case of China whenever a key point was occupied by the Japanese Army, there always remained a certain percentage of anti-Japanese elements, in addition to which there were the British and American rights and interests which were made the hotbed of anti-Japanese agitations, and for this reason, despite the brilliant military success, there always remained a gray atmosphere of unrest. But in the case of Shonan Island there is not a semblance of it. Not only has the British sovereignty disappeared from Shonan Island but there is not a shade of the British color left. In Shanghai, even after the advance of Japanese Forces into the International Settlement, Americans and Britons continued to live in the International Settlement. In Shonan Island, prior to the war, 1.5 per cent of the total population of 500,000 in Shonan Island were British who managed to sneak out of the island with the approach of the war, and all the British Government officials who remained on the island are now interned, and not a single British subject is now to be seen on the streets, with the exception of engineers and scholars employed by the Shonan Municipality, the Botanical Garden and the Museum. Atop all the large buildings, including the Municipal Offices, banks and others the Rising Sun flags are triumphantly fluttering against the azure sky; their old British masters are now gone and instead Japanese people have become their masters. The Shonan Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank was opened to business in March in the building of the former Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, while the Bank of Taiwan is now occupying the premises of the former Dutch Chamber of Commerce and the offices of the Domei News Agency are situated on one floor of the Bank of Taiwan. All the shops re-opened are either Chinese, Indian or Malayan, and not a shadow of British shops or firms can now be seen.

(To Be Continued)

INFLATION THREATENS U.S. ACCORDING TO ROME PAPER

Monetary Notes Issued Since Outbreak of War Increased By 30 Per Cent

Inflation is threatening the daily lives of Americans according to the Italian paper Popolo di Roma.

The paper describes one phase of the effects of the inflation on domestic conditions in the United States as follows:

"The net profits realized last year by leading factories in America, 758 in number, totaled $3,442,000,000. In spite of the taxes imposed on these factories, which war seven times as high as those imposed in 1929, the profits last year exceed the 1929 mark. The highest rate of profits gained by aircraft manufacturing industries, chemical industries and shipbuilding industries were especially remarkable. As things stand, it is estimated that the nationwide income during 1942 will swell to $120,000,000,000. Of this total, from $12,000,000,000 to $15,000,000,000 may represent that realized by munitions factories.

"As compared with pre-war days, the cost of living is now higher by 15 per cent. In five months following America's entry into the war, the Government prohibited the production of radio sets, automobiles, table wares and even hair pins. Furthermore the Government has gone so far as to order the nation to surrender their bedsteads, electric instruments, door locks, rubber products.

"It is also learned that the monetary notes newly issued since the outbreak of the war leaped at one bound from $8,800,000,000 to $150,000,000,000, which means a 30 per cent increase as compared with pre-war days. Thus it is that the vicious inflation is growing more and more conspicuous."

DEPENDS ON S. AMERICA

U.S. Economic Invasion Becoming More and More Conspicuous

America's ambition for economic invasion into the South American countries is becoming more and more conspicuous lately, reports a Domei correspondent from Buenos Aires.

The report just prepared by the Consolidated Oil Company for their annual trade reveals the self-explanatory factor of America's design to extend her tentacles to South America for the exploitation of natural resources obtainable therefrom. An article contributed on the same report by the general manager of the oil company is quoted by the Domei correspondent as follows:

"Our company contemplates investing $8,000,000 for 30 new oil wells in Venezuela and, laying a pipe line along her coast line. We expect to realize a daily output of 30,000 Barrels on the completion of this program. In view, however, of the shortage of shipping, there may be many handicaps in shipping."

LABOR CONDITIONS BAD IN ENGLISH FACTORIES

Medical Expert Criticizes Authorities for Prevalence of Accidents and Disease

It has been divulged that, as a result of the investigations conducted by a medical expert, the number of absentees in many factories in Great Britain have been steadily on the increase of late, reports the Financial News, a well-known English paper, according to the Chugai Shogyo.

The medical expert emphasizes the serious consequences of the increasing cases of disease and accidents to which munitions and factories workers are frequently subjected, and is now agitating for competent authorities to take steps to eliminate the fundamental cause of this trouble, continues the journal. The gist of his comments follows:

"Reviewing the statistical record for 1941, cases in Birmingham alone amounted to 100,000, which means an increase of 40 per cent over the previous year, and cases in the whole kingdom for the same year show an increase of 28 per cent over the previous year. The loss of labor caused by sickness aggregates 40,000,000 weeks.

"The cause of this heavy increase in the number of cases is ascribable to the following factors:

(1) Poor ventilation and poor lighting due to blackouts occasionally enforced.

(2) Overwork.

(3) Congestion of traffic.

(4) Irregular meal hours for night workmen."

HOUSEWIVES IN AMERICA ON HOARDING CAMPAIGN

Many Are Agitated So Much That They Create Laugh-Provoking Episodes

Getting more and more nervous in parallel with the inflow of bad news from the battle fronts coupled with the growing shortage of their foodstuffs, American housewives are out on a hoarding campaign in a frantic effort to overcome their competitors, according to information reaching the Yomiuri.

As a matter of fact, reveals the paper, many American housewives are agitated so much that they create laugh-provoking episodes at many places. An example of the episodes is narrated to the following effect:

"One fine day an energetic matron living in Brooklyn, for fear of an acute shortage of foodstuffs, successfully hoarded tinned edibles, including peach, tomato, pea, soup, etc. Then she carefully stored them in the seven rooms of her house like treasures.

"One evil day, however, it came about that the seven rooms were flooded with water due to some hydrant trouble until the tins containing the valuable foodstuffs completely submerged and the Labels were removed, causing plenty of guess work as to the contents of each tin.

"It occurred to the non-plussed matron that the only remedy was to seek help from those experienced in this line of industry. Then and there she wrote an inquiry and addressed it to the editorial staff of a periodical dealing with tinned stuffs, demanding, 'How in the world can I identify the contents of each tin.' The much awaited answer came, simply saying. 'You may be able to identify the contents if you open the tins!'"

Bill Clearings

May 28
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	215,180	142,462
Balance	51,128	18,443

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Established 1880

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Tokyo Branch
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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1942

H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu's Visit to Manchoukuo

His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu left Tokyo on May 26 on his visit to Manchoukuo. General Chang Ching-hui, the Manchoukuoan Premier, visited this country the other day and now His Imperial Highness has just left this country for Manchoukuo. This exchange of visits will, no doubt, contribute greatly toward the consolidation of friendly relations between the two countries.

It is significant that Manchoukuo has attained the tenth anniversary of its foundation when the War of Greater East Asia is at its height. The establishment of Manchoukuoan independence marked the first vigorous protest against the invasion of East Asia by American imperialism. The United States gained her foothold for the invasion of East Asia through the acquisition of the Philippines and Guam as the result of the war with Spain in 1898. Since that time, the United States embarked on an economic invasion of Manchuria. Her policy of invasion became less disguised about 1920 when she attempted to monopolize Manchuria as a market for her goods. American imperialism laid down the policy of driving Japanese influence from Manchuria by dint of the mighty American economic power. It is true that the world-wide economic panic of 1929 dealt a particularly severe blow to the American industrial world, but this whetted her interest in East Asia all the more.

In 1931, the United States stood first on the list of countries from which China imported heavily, and American investments in China also increased considerably. In this way, America's ambition to rule the Asiatic continent has gone on growing without limit. She attempted to step into Japan's shoes in Manchuria by destroying the special relationship between Japan and Manchuria. As a matter of fact, America's invasion of Manchuria formed one of the most important parts of the Pacific and Asiatic policy of American imperialism. America left no means untried in order to bring the Manchurian military clique under the influence of the Chiang Kai-shek Government with the ultimate object of paving the ground for her own control of Manchuria. On the other hand, the Chiang Kai-shek Government did its best to aid this policy of America with a view to setting America against Japan. It endeavored to pave the way for facilitating the entry of American capital into Manchuria. The Incident of 1931 was due to America's challenge of this sort, and it was simply in self-defense that Japan took up arms.

Notwithstanding the fact that America and the Chiang Kai-shek Government indulged in all sorts of intrigues, Manchuria fortunately had many able and courageous leaders who had a clear grasp of the actualities of the international situation. They knew that the union of the Asiatic peoples alone could protect them from the oppression and extortions of Anglo-American imperialism. The State of Manchoukuo was built on the basis of this consciousness as a fort of cooperation and rapprochement between Japan and Manchoukuo against Anglo-American imperialism.

Ten years have passed since the State of Manchoukuo was founded, and it must be admitted that the new State faced many difficult problems, both internal and external, in the interval. In the face of these difficulties, she nevertheless has made steady and healthy progress. Now the new State is firmly established and her national strength has grown considerably. The War of Greater East Asia broke out just at such a moment. The struggle of the Asiatic peoples against Anglo-American imperialism, of which the Manchurian Affair marks the beginning, is now at its zenith. Our young Ally, as one of the most powerful partners on the joint front of the Asiatic peoples against Anglo-American imperialism, is cooperating loyally in Japan's holy war and is working strenuously for the establishment of a new order in East Asia.

It is sincerely to be desired that the present visit of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu to Manchoukuo will serve to strengthen further the ties of friendship and collaboration which are already very strong and that the alliance of the two countries will prove the solid corner-stone for the construction of New Asia.

The Foreign Minister's Diet Speech

The 80th session of the Diet is attracting the considerable attention of the world as one which was formed in consequence of the Imperial Rule Aid election, which marked one important epoch in the history of Japanese constitutional government, and also as one in which the firm determination of the entire nation to carry the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion will be most firmly expressed. The speech made by Shigenori Togo, the Foreign Minister, in both Houses on May 27 is of special interest and importance in that he indicated in it the course which the country's diplomacy is going to take at the present important juncture when the War of Greater East Asia has reached its regular stage, with all American and British bases for invasion in East Asia completely destroyed and the grand work of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere put under way.

At the outset, the Foreign Minister pointed out that the American and British Governments are still deliberately giving out perverted versions of Japan's attitude at the start of the present war and of the true character of the War of Greater East Asia. He rightly concluded that all this was due to their cowardly attitude of evading their responsibility for the series of disastrous defeats in war by concealing the truth of the situation from their peoples. After describing the enormous efforts made by the Japanese Government in the Japan-American negotiations lasting eight months in its sincere desire to find a peaceful solution, the Foreign Minister declared that it is already well known to the entire world that the present war was provoked by the United States and Britain and that Japan was obliged to take up arms in self-defense.

Proceeding, the Foreign Minister made it perfectly clear that it is for the purpose of defeating the Anglo-American ambition of dominating the world, of emancipating East Asia from their exploitation and of realizing the grand idea of establishing a new world order that Japan is waging the present great war at the hazard of her own existence. He declared that "no cause could be more righteous" and that "it is no exaggeration to say that our war aims have few parallels in world history in their righteousness and justice." He further said that "justice always prevails. This is an abiding faith which inspires the Japanese people who have, during their 26 centuries' existence as a nation, successfully overcome every national crisis and have securely safeguarded their sacred soil under an unbroken line of Emperors." He thus expressed his strong faith in Japan's certain victory in war.

The Foreign Minister further stressed that in East Asia which has already been emancipated from the aggression and exploitation of the United States and Britain the foundations have been established for the establishment of a Co-Prosperity Sphere and the grand ideal to construct a new order on a moral basis and to enable all the countries and all the peoples in this sphere each to have its own proper place so as to share the honor of the rise of the Greater East Asia is on the fair way to its realization. It was also pointed out that this moral principle is fully recognized and deeply appreciated by all the countries and peoples in East Asia.

The Foreign Minister went on to emphasize the friendly relations existing between Japan and Thailand and then referred to the gradual fall of the Chungking Administration. He made it clear that Japan expects the Indians to make the supreme effort to realize their aspirations at the present moment. After explaining the increasing cordiality of relations with Germany and Italy, he touched on the situation in Central and South America. Referring to relations with Soviet Russia, the Foreign Minister assured both Houses that there is no change in their relationship and that he is watching the situation calmly.

Japan's righteous cause in the War of Greater East Asia was most clearly demonstrated by the Foreign Minister in this speech, and it would be difficult even for the enemy countries to repudiate his assertion. The whole world ought to take due note of this fact. Altogether, the Foreign Minister's speech was very encouraging in that Japan's strong faith in her victory was most clearly expressed.

ECONOMY IN CHINA UNDERGOES RADICAL CHANGE DUE TO WAR

Future Role of Shanghai, Policy to Be Taken Vis-a-Vis Spinning Industry Closely Studied

By YUHEI NASHIMOTO
(Kaizo)

The series of overwhelming victories already scored in the War of Greater East Asia has considerably brightened the prospects of the grand work of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. For the Japanese nation, the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is a matter of historical necessity and it has close and direct bearings on Japan's national existence. Moreover, the two biggest problems of the present century—one relating to racial welfare and the other concerning economy—figure as of vital importance for the establishment of the Sphere.

It is absolutely impossible to dissociate from the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere the problems of the Chinese race and Chinese economy. As has often been asserted, the China Affair is by no means a conflict between the Japanese and Chinese nations. Nor is it a war aiming simply at the chastisement of the anti-Japanese Administration and its Army. Its ultimate object is to protect East Asia from the invasion of the Anglo-American influence which instigated China to anti-Japanism. Its historic significance lies in the efforts being made to secure the emancipation of China and all other East Asian peoples. The projected establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is to denote the fruition of this object of emancipation.

The highly international character of the China Affair finally led to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and as a result, the Western Pacific has come to fall completely within the Co-Prosperity Sphere. This notwithstanding, the China Affair shows no sign of an early conclusion. The Chungking Administration upholds its policy of resistance as stoutly as ever, and is in no mood to consider, even for a moment, the advisability of cooperating with Japan in the work of establishing the Co-Prosperity Sphere. It need hardly be said that this deplorable state of affairs is seriously impeding the work of establishing the Co-Prosperity Sphere. This obstacle must by all means be removed if the China Affair is to be settled fundamentally.

Central China Economy

In the most important stage of its development, Chinese economy was in the grip of Anglo-American economic influence. In a period when Chinese economy was about to emerge from that of an agricultural country into that of a modern State, practically all commercial and industrial factors contributory to economic development were under the sway of Anglo-American economic influence, which, with its bases of activity in Shanghai and Hongkong, went on expanding.

Chinese capital, which was thwarted in the process of conversion into industrial capital, had to remain as commercial capital. One prominent feature of commercial capital is that it is highly speculative in nature. Due to this characteristic nature, Chinese capital became concentrated in Shanghai, which formed the center of Central China economy. Shanghai's economic prosperity or decline thus directly affected the fortunes of Central China economy.

It was due to the commercial character of Chinese capital that the compulsory transfer of capital to the hinterland, which was attempted by the Chungking regime after the outbreak of the China Affair, could not be carried out easily.

Shanghai with which Central China economy is so closely bound up was taken over by the Japanese immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and it took its place within the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, while the enemy countries were deprived of their power of economic control.

Chinese Mart Important

No matter how rich the Southern regions may be in natural resources, they are less important than the Chinese market which is part and parcel of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Indeed, there can be no Co-Prosperity Sphere without the Chinese market. It is true that the war which has been going on for four and a half years already has produced far-reaching effects on the Chinese market, but the rich natural resources and the large purchasing power of that country will, no doubt, bring Shanghai into close economic relations with all regions in the East Asian waters. The economic position of Shanghai has become strengthened with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, though not exactly in the same sense as hitherto.

The main role which Shanghai has hitherto played was that of the supplier of materials, imported from third countries, firstly, to the occupied areas in Central China, secondly, to Japan, thirdly, to North China (and fourthly, to the southwestern hinterland).

In other words, the economic structure embracing Japan and China, which had been going through the process of reorganization into wartime economy, pure and simple, was dependent, to some extent, on imports from America and Britain, and it was due to the free market character of Shanghai that such a thing was possible. Later, however, by the swift reorganization of Japanese economy and the spread of the world conflict to this part of the world, this characteristic feature of Shanghai underwent a rapid change. That is to say, for the maintenance of the value of military notes in Central China, drastic measures for the control of materials was enforced, and, then the outbreak of the European war led to a marked decline in the number of ships of European countries calling at Shanghai. Imports from America practically ceased and this cessation of trade was made complete by the assets freezing decree.

New Shanghai

In any case, what had still been left of the free market character of Shanghai and its connection with the world market vanished entirely with the entry of Japanese Forces into the International Settlement, and Shanghai was put under a rigorous system of controlled economy as an integral part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The more important measures taken on the entry of Japanese Forces into the International Settlement were, first, the disposition of war supplies and materials for mobilization, secondly, the adjustment of hostile financial, commercial and industrial enterprises, and, thirdly, the dispersal of the population of the Settlement.

With regard to the disposition of war supplies and materials for mobilization, the sale of these materials other than those earmarked for use for a certain fixed period by their respective owners, the transfer, alteration and change of location of all rights, as, for example, the transfer of ownership or the creation of mortgage, have been forbidden.

Concerning the adjustment of enterprises of a hostile character, 10 American, British and Dutch banks have been placed under Japanese control, and the business of supervision and liquidation was taken in hand. American and British factories, weaving, machinery, metal, chemical, timber, provisions, and public enterprises such as bus and electric car services, waterworks, telephone and electric power, and other large companies, insurance, etc., have been put under Japanese supervision and the work of liquidation is already in progress.

Thus, Shanghai has witnessed a complete change of face as an integral part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is, therefore, only proper that Central China economy, which centers on Shanghai, should now be required to do something different from what it has hitherto been called upon to do. Let me now make a general survey of what is required of it.

Spinning Industry

The advance of Japanese Forces into Shanghai has brought 734,000 spindles of the Central China spinning industry completely under Japanese control. If to this are added 31 Japanese spinning factories in Shanghai and 41 factories under Japanese mandated management in Central China, a total of 3,367,000 spindles have passed under Japanese control. However, the stoppage of the importation of foreign raw cotton confronts the Central China spinning industry with an acute shortage of raw cotton.

Moreover, the Japanese spinning industry expects Central China to supply it with 1,400,000 piculs of raw cotton, and inasmuch as the total supply of raw cotton in Central China this year is estimated at 3,300,000 piculs, the spinning factories under Japanese management in China will have to curtail their operation further than their present reduced scale of operation at 45 per cent, if Japan's demand referred to is to be met.

If the spinning industry in China is to supply the demand both in Japan and in China and further to supply cotton yarn and cloth to the Southern market so as to secure the supply of necessary materials in return, the increased production of raw cotton is absolutely necessary.

Although it is conceivable that stocks and the raw cotton otherwise taken over will amount to a very large quantity, the fact remains that the supply of raw cotton falls short of its demand. If out of this inadequate supply of raw cotton, the Japanese demand is to be met and the requirements of the Central China spinning industry are to be ministered to, it is obvious that the question of proper adjustment calls for urgent attention.

Flour Problem

Since the United States froze Japanese assets, the flour mills in Central China have been in great difficulty due to the stoppage of the importation of foreign flour, with the result that Japanese-managed factories began to direct considerable attention to the purchase of wheat in the hinterland so that they might continue to meet, as best they could, the demand in Manchoukuo and North China.

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia put an effectual end to the importation of foreign wheat, which had until then been still possible though in a small way, and as the goods manufactured by Japanese factories with wheat from China is largely consigned to Manchoukuo and North China on the barter plan, the food problem has arisen in an acute form in Shanghai. It has thus become imperative that the quantity hitherto supplied by Japanese-managed factories to North China should be reduced and that wheat production should be increased.

(To Be Concluded)

LITERARY CLASSICS OF ASIA

JAPANESE POETRY

Ki no Tsurayuki (died 946 A.D.)

Our native poetry springs from the heart of man as its seed, producing the countless leaves of language. Multitudinous are the **affairs of men in this world; what** their minds think, what their eyes see, what their ears hear they must find words to express. Listening to the nightingale singing amid the blossoms of spring, or to the murmur of frogs among the marshes in autumn, we know that every living thing that liveth hath its part in the mingled music of Nature.

Our poetry, with effortless ease, moveth heaven and earth, draweth sympathy from invisible demons and deities, softens the relations between men and women, and refresheth the heart of the warrior; from the time of the manifestation of heaven and earth it hath its origin, but its transmission to our day began in relation to sun-bright heaven with the work of Shitateruhime and in relation to the earth, mother of metals, with that of Susanowo-no-Mikoto.

Thus the heart of man came to find expression in the various modes of speech for its joy in the beauty of flowers, its wonder at the song of birds, its tender welcome of the spring mists, its mournful sympathy with the evanescence of the morning dew. As step by step from the first movement of the foot, distant journeys are achieved in the course of time, as grain by grain high mountains are piled up from the mere dust at their base until their peaks are lost in the drifting clouds of heaven, so hath the verse of our land, little by little, become rich and abundant. The quintain opening with the line Naniha tsu is the first example of poetry composed by Imperial Command. In the stanza beginning with Asaka Yama we have an instance of a maid's banter; these two pieces are the father and mother of our poetry and still guide the earliest steps of the young student of verse.

Six Categories

Now Japanese poetry may be arranged under six categories, just as of Chinese poetry there are six categories. The categories are these: sohe, or satirical or innuendo verse, kazoe, or descriptive pieces; nazorae, figurative pieces, tatoe, allusive songs; tagadoto, lyrical poems; and ihahi, congratulatory odes.

In these days men are lost in sensuality, their aim is mere decoration, therefore, their verse is vain and trivial. In those circles where luxury only is cultivated, true poetry is as hidden from knowledge as a log of fossil wood buried deep in the ground; in more elegant coteries verse is known, indeed, but is little better than the bloom of the so-called flower-reed that never produceth an ear of grain.

In ancient days the Emperors, on blossomy spring mornings and moonlit autumn nights, called together their courtiers, and bade them compose verses on various subjects. Some would celebrate their wanderings in difficult places after the blossom sprays of spring, others their unguided rambles in the darkness of night to gaze upon the orb of the rising moon of autumn. These productions the Emperor would himself examine, and determine which were excellent and which were poor.

Themes

Nor were such the only themes. The tiny pebble and the vast mass of Tsukuba's hill were used as similes wherewith to honor the Emperor; when the heart was overflowing with the happiness of existence and the pleasure of life, when love of one's fellow-men could be compared with the eternal fumes of Fuji, when the murmur of the cicada recalled sadly the memory of an absent friend, the pines of Takasago and Suminoye, the pleasures of life-long wedded love, Sotoko's hill, the vigor of past manhood, and when in the ominameshi flower was seen the symbol of the briefness of the season of girlish bloom, it was in verse they found relief.

Again to verse were they moved when they saw the ground white with snowy showers of fallen cherry blossoms on spring mornings; or heard on autumn evenings the rustle of falling leaves; or year after year gazed upon the mirror's reflection of the doleful ravages of time, shown by grey hairs and wavy wrinkles; or trembled as they watched the passing dewdrop quivering on the beaded grass, or the river's flow flecked with perishing bubbles—symbols of their own fleeting lives; or noted the leaves in all their glory today perishing on the morrow, or that which one had admired yesterday regarded with indifference today.

Then, too, their subjects might be the sound of the waves beating on the base of the pine hills, the solitary drawer of water at the fount in mid-moorland, the contemplation of the fall of the hagi leaf in autumn, the count of the times the woodcock preens his feathers in the red dawn, the comparison of man's existence to a kure bamboo joint floating down a river, the flood of Yoshino as symbol of man's varied fortunes in the world, dismay at tidings of the disappearance of Fuji's fumes or of the mending of Nagara's bridge—in regard to all these subjects the making of verses composed their minds.

(To Be Concluded)

Popular Delusions

Many persons hold the belief that wearing furs with the hair turned inward would be conductive to more warmth, but this is not true, for fur garments and gloves are warmer when worn hair outward.

* * *

Many people think that mad dogs avoid water, but such is not the

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READERS IN COUNCIL

Chiang Propaganda

To the Editor:

The demand for fiction rises whenever, the public wants to read what we call escape stories, stories that afford readers momentary escape from the torture of actual life. Mentally tired and sentimentally gloomy, the reading public hunger for a thrilling flight into a enjoyable world of imagination, far away from the depressing drudgery of their daily duties. For those people fiction stories are just wonderful, and their authors know it well.

That Allied propagandists are putting out fiction stories in their daily and nightly news broadcasts candidly reflect the flagging morale and mounting defeatist complex of their people both on the front and behind the lines. A flagrant example of this case is the Chungking propagandists at home and abroad.

Chungking Foreign Minister Dr. T. V. Soong told President Roosevelt in Washington that Chungking troops have destroyed all Japanese Forces that penetrated to the west bank of the Salween river in Yunnan Province. Following his conference with the American President Dr. Soong told Washington correspondents that the military situation for Chungking is "quite good."

Echoing this false optimism, Lieutenant-Colonel T. Wong who is now visiting in Australia made a strikingly significant announcement which discriminating and inquiring Allied people should examine with utmost care. Mr. Wong declared at Allied headquarters in Canberra:

"The closing of the Burma road will not defeat Chungking. From Shanghai, we have been in the fighting from 1937 onward, but I have never used American or other foreign weapons. On all the fronts I have visited, the Chungking troops fought with guns and bayonets of their own making."

Amazing Remark

This Chungking military spokesman in Australia tried to give the world an impression that his forces back home are winning rather than losing in a crucial fight against Japanese troops. In making this ostensibly cheerful statement, however, the Lieutenant-Colonel was not aware that he was actually embarrassing Allied government leaders. He revealed that despite a series of official statements made by Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt that their countries sent arms and ammunition to Chungking, the Chungking forces, at least the troops under his command, have never received a single gun or bayonet either from Great Britain or the United States during the past five years. Perhaps this is one of the most amazing revelations that Chungking military leaders have ever made.

In Ottawa, Canada, however, a little more skilled Chungking propagandist made a strong but subtle appeal for badly-needed Allied aid. Major-General T. H. Shen, commander of the Chinese forces in the United States told the Allied delegation to the United Nations conference in the Canadian capital: "China is ready to bomb Tokyo as soon as the United Nations provide enough planes, for Japanese industrial centers, including Tokyo, could be raided from Chungking's air bases."

Major-General Shen, however, did not enlighten the Allied representatives on the fact that the Chungking regime has been making identical appeals to the Allied governments off and on during the past five years, and the Chungking forces have lost their fighting strength as a result of the general Allied retreat from Burma.

Pass the Buck

Chungking officials are not slow in seizing an opportunity to pass the buck around to some one else for crushing defeats their forces have suffered.

Chungking radio X.G.O.Y. has been denouncing the Allied military leaders in Burma diplomatically and tactfully by quoting Allied criticism of the Burma campaign. The Chungking radio reported that the American weekly, New Republic, declared: "Unity was lacking in the Allied command in Burma," and bitterly criticized the United Nations for not reinforcing Burma adequately against the Japanese troops. The Chungking radio stressed the assertion made by the American magazine that "the Burma setback is more serious than any other defeats previously suffered by the United Nations, and China may be forced to go down in defeat after its gallant five year struggle." The New Republic, it is said, blamed "American strategy which permitted Japan to play in China's back door."

Thus Chungking propaganda organs have been trying to prevail on the world to believe that it was not their fighting forces but the Allied troops that have been annihilated in Burma. Out of the fact that both Allied and Chungking forces met their Waterloo in Burma, Chungking officials vainly tried to write not a boy-meets-girl fiction story but a Chungking-always-wins novel. All this, however, reflects this fact; not only the Chungking people but the Allied peoples as well are weary of Chungking's war with Japan.

R.I.

May 27, 1942

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Genesis of Filial Piety

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

It has been said by some people that the origin of filial piety was in China and that it was transplanted in Japan in the early years of Sino-Japanese intercourse some time in the third century of the Christian era. Supposing this is true, it makes little difference in the value of the quality. If a thing is good, it is good, no matter where it originated—in heaven or on earth; a virtue is no less a virtue if it is Confucian, Buddhist or Christian, Japanese, Chinese or European. But as a matter of fact, filial piety was not original with China. It is as native to Japanese soil as the cherry blossom is, or Bushido is or Shintoism is.

Not of Chinese Origin

True that filial piety is represented by the Chinese character which we pronounce "Ko," and if this is evidence that it is a Chinese quality, then there is nothing in Japan which is not Chinese in origin. "Bushido" itself is written in the three Chinese characters, and "Shinto" is the Sinofied form of representing "Kan-nagara no michi" (the Ways of the Deities), and so on without end. It cannot be too strongly impressed on every mind at all interested in Oriental culture that there had been no written medium of thought in Japan until Chinese ideography was introduced in the third century; the records of ancient Japan had been preserved and the interchange of thoughts and ideas had been effected by spoken words, transmitted orally from mouth to mouth. When Japanese books came to be written in the seventh and eighth centuries, the vehicle of expression used was Chinese ideographs. They were used either to represent Japanese thought and pronunciation (as the Roman letters are sometimes used even today) as in the Kojiki; or in the original sense of the Chinese characters, as in the Nihon Shoki; or miscellaneously, that is both in the original and Japanese sense, some characters representing their proper meaning, others representing Japanese words in sense and sound, as in the poems of Manyoshiu. So the Japanese language has come to be as much influenced by the Chinese as the European languages have been by the Latin and Greek. Therefore it will be as absurd to assert that piety is a Latin quality, or that patriotism is a Greek virtue as to suggest that filial piety was born in China.

Co-eval With Nation

Filial piety in Japan was co-eval with the birth of the nation. It is one of the virtues on which the foundation of the Empire was laid. Perhaps it is more proper to say that it is part of the virtue. The Japanese, or at least our ancestors were not analytical people; they were mystics in the truest sense of the word. They grasped the fundamental secret, moral or spiritual, with a powerful intuitive genius, and straightaway translated it into the logic of their daily life. They found "Ma-Gokoro" (true heart), or better still, "tama-shii" (soul) or a jewel-like (tama) perfection of goodness, enthroned in the depths of men's minds, and believed that virtue was nothing but an expression of this soul in word and act. They did not care to divide and analyse it into various specific qualities like bravery, chastity, benevolence, filial piety, etc. If they had the true mind—Ma-Gokoro—they thought it was like the kingdom of heaven, and all other things were added unto it.

With our ancestors filial piety was only part of the greater Virtue which ruled their minds and their conduct, and it was in accordance with or in vindication of, this virtue that the Sun Goddess trusted his beloved grandson, Ninigi no Mikoto, with the duty to rule this country of "eight great islands." In delivering this decree, the Sun Goddess had given him the "sacred mirror" as her personal memento, bidding him "remember her as often as he looked at it." In obeying this mandate Ninigi no Mikoto was therefore fulfilling the duties of filial piety, and the government of Japan by the descendants of Ninigi no Mikoto may be said to be synonymous with the performance of the virtue of filial piety. If a son is bidden by his mother to go forth and do a certain solemn duty—fighting the enemy at the borderland, for instance—the boy in performing his task may display wonderful qualities like courage, wisdom, benevolence, but fundamentally he must be said to be vindicating the quality of filial piety. Such is the idea underlying the principles of Japanese polity, as embodied in the oft-quoted phrase "Sai-sei Itchi" (harmonious blending of piety and politics in the administration of the State). In other words, filial piety may be said to be one of the cardinal elements composing the very basis of the Japanese Empire, and is no more Chinese in sense or origin than it is Indian or Malayan.

In the Periodicals

Chuo Koron, June, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Chuo Koron-sha, Tokyo. Price 90 sen. The leading articles: End of Economic Men, Conception of Traffic and Trade of Greater East Asia, Disposal of the China Affair under the War of Greater East Asia, Character of New Politics, and How to Unify Economic Organizations.

King, Vol. 18, No. 6, June, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Dai Nippon Yubenkai Kodan-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Feature articles: The Tradition of the Japanese Navy, Submarine Warfare, Family and Children, Highlights of a Round-Table Conference on India, Decisive Fight of the Parachutist Units at Palembang, and A Visit to the Army Tank School.

Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin, No. 1,404 dated May 16, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushinbu of the Times Shuppan-sha, Tokyo. Price 35 sen. The contents: The Position of Negroes in America, and the Great War and American Negroes' Movement.